

Peres and Nissim locked in late talks on package

By AVI TEMKIN
and SARAH HONIG
Jerusalem Post Reporters

Negotiations on what could be a new economic package deal continued late last night, as Vice Premier Shimon Peres and Finance Minister Moshe Nissim conferred with representatives of private sector employers.

Last night's meeting was originally scheduled to discuss the Treasury's plan for reforms in the tax system and the capital market, but Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar proposed combining reforms with an agreement on prices, wages and incentives for export industries.

The meeting with the private-sector employers followed one with the Histadrut heads on Sunday night. That meeting ended without an agreement on tax reforms. The Histadrut strongly opposes the Treasury's proposals and has demanded that a committee of experts be set up to draft an alternative reform plan.

Likud sources said yesterday that several of Nissim's party colleagues have advised him to try to end Histadrut opposition to his reforms by offering in return to support requests by Histadrut-linked bodies for some NIS 1 billion in aid.

In a related development, the economic inner cabinet yesterday ended its talks with ministers on the proposed cuts in the state budget. The economic inner cabinet—comprising Prime Minister Shamir, Peres, Nissim and Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi—is due to decide this week on the amounts to be slashed from the budget of each ministry.

The Treasury originally planned to cut some NIS 486 million from the state budget. But after the economic inner cabinet wound up its meetings with ministers yesterday, it was clear that total budgets cuts would not exceed NIS 300 m., and that the Defence Ministry budget would not be cut by NIS 180 m., as originally sought by the Treasury.

(Continued on Page 9)



Priests in Bethlehem's Church of the Nativity yesterday clean the area above the traditional birth place of Jesus. The annual cleaning took place without the usual brawls between rival Greeks and Armenians after conclusion of negotiations by Israeli officials. See Story below.

(Feinblatt/Media)

Churchmen's cars at bridges to be searched

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The government has informed leading Christian clerics, who until now have been able to drive to and from Jordan without interference, that henceforth their cars will be stopped at the border for "security checks."

The Jerusalem Post has learned that the order has created a wave of indignation in church circles. One church figure described the order as "intolerable political interference in the working of the churches," adding that it constitutes a total break with precedent. Another church official said he was convinced that the order could not be carried

out. "They [the leading clergymen] will not agree to it. They will not let their cars be searched."

A government official, who, like the churchmen, insisted on anonymity, denied that the order was in any way connected with the Rafi Levy affair, in which church officials, allegedly acting in collusion with the Jerusalem district representative, are suspected of smuggling considerable amounts of gold from Jordan in their cars.

The official said that the security forces had simply "come to the conclusion" that "even if a churchman was completely innocent," others, who knew that his car was not searched, could use it as a cover.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Police file on Shin Bet closed as report issued

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Shin Bet affair that rocked Israel's political and security establishments for over two-and-a-half years appeared to be drawing to a close yesterday with the announcement of Attorney-General Yosef Harish's decision to close the police file on the case.

Harish's decision, supported by a 65-page Justice Ministry report and thousands of documents and affidavits amassed by police and two investigating commissions, states that there is no evidence of wrongdoing by the political echelon. Nothing indicated that government leaders had "initiated" or "guided" the subversion of the investigative or judicial proceedings.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres did not react to the publication of the

report. Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin welcomed its publication, saying that the matter was now closed as far as he was concerned.

Some Likud politicians demanded apologies from Alignment ministers and Knesset members who had accused Shamir of complicity in the cover-up. (See reports, page 4.)

Harish writes in his decision that some of the Shin Bet men responsible for the April 1984 killing of two of the Arab bus hijackers who were captured alive and for the ensuing cover-up are immune from prosecution because of the presidential pardons they received on June 24, 1986. And others should not be charged with offences for which their superiors have been pardoned. It would also be "against the public interest" to charge Reuven Hazak, the former deputy head of the Shin Bet who originally exposed the whole affair.

The final chapter of the report, entitled "Remarks in Passing," but

described by Harish as its "very essence," states that "the twilight zone" of security activities should be controlled by the rule of law.

The killing of two captured terrorists, wrote the Justice Ministry attorneys, is not dictated by security needs and any claim to the contrary is "a misrepresentation." The attorney

General Yitzhak Zamir.

The report dismisses former Shin Bet chief Avraham Shalom's assertion that he had acted "with permission and authority" when he ordered the killing of the two hijackers.

The report also states there is nothing to substantiate Shalom's claim that Shamir had authorized — (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Political echelon still not in the clear

A careful reading of the Justice Ministry team's report on the General Security Service (Shin Bet) affair, published yesterday, is likely to dampen the ardour of Likud stalwarts who on Sunday trumpeted Prime Minister Shamir's "complete exculpation" and demanded apologies from Labour politicians who had "maligned" the prime minister for his role in the affair.

But, at the same time, the closely reasoned 64 pages of text should serve as a caution to those Labour leaders who are now clamouring anew for a commission of inquiry to investigate the affair.

For the chief political thrust of the document, written by assistant attorney-general Yehudit Karp, Central District state attorney Edna Arbel and adviser to the justice minister Yitzhak Eliassof, under the supervision of Attorney-General Yosef Harish, is that the country's political leadership was severely reprimanded in its duties, both in April 1984, in the immediate wake of the killings, and since October 1985, when then deputy GSS chief Reuven

Hazak came to then Prime Minister Peres and complained about the killings, the cover-up and the role of then GSS chief Avraham Shalom.

The report's criticism of the political echelon is thorough, and both explicit and implicit.

Prime Minister Shamir's approach to the affair throughout, according to his statements to the police investigators, was that the subject of Bus No. 300 "should be closed" and "every revelation and check in the matter... is likely to harm the GSS. And if Hazak was raising the issue he should resign."

A similar approach was also adopted by then prime minister Peres, at least until sometime after February-March 1986. "From his (Peres's) talks with Hazak, he (Peres) reached the conclusion that if the (GSS) chief and deputy chief couldn't work together, then the deputy chief had to go. According to Peres, he received the impression that Hazak had come to him not concerning the bus [No. 300] affair, and the cover-up but with regard to the GSS chief and his replacement."

ANALYSIS BENNY MORRIS

The Justice Ministry report twice quotes Supreme Court Justice Aharon Barak's minority opinion in the GSS High Court decision (428/86): "If the attorney-general believes that there is *prima facie* evidence to justify an investigation into very serious offences by someone in the executive branch, then the rule of law requires an investigation... Considerations of [state] security do not necessitate another course. [Indeed], there is no security without law. The rule of law is a component of national security."

Without stating it implicitly, the Justice Ministry team thus criticizes both Peres and Shamir for adopting and maintaining a "sweep-it-under-the-carpet" attitude to the affair, even after Hazak came to Peres with specific complaints against Shalom

and the GSS's role in the affair.

The report notes that in October 1985 Shalom, according to his testimony, came to Peres and told the prime minister about "the whole bus-affair story, including the cover-up." Shalom recalled that earlier, when Peres took over as prime minister in autumn 1984, Shalom tried to tell him about the affair "and he (Peres) stopped me and said that Shamir had [already] told him and that we had to end the affair." The report notes that Peres did not deny that Shalom in October 1985 — before Hazak came to complain — had fully briefed him on the affair. Nor did he deny that the year before, he stopped Shalom in mid-sentence, telling him what he knew of the affair. Yet several days afterwards, when Hazak came to him, Peres dismissed Hazak as merely seeking Shalom's job and effectively threw him out of the service. Peres failed to establish an investigation.

As to Shamir, states the report, he too in October 1985 preferred to "regard the matter as an intrigue (by (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Kisses end Bethlehem church row

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

There were kisses instead of brawls, and beautiful smiles instead of arguments yesterday in Bethlehem's Basilica of the Nativity as the annual general cleaning passed peacefully, despite the tension that had preceded it.

Following delicate negotiations by Israeli officials that lasted late into the night on Sunday, the Greeks and the Armenians, the two major parties involved in the tension, agreed that a disputed section of wall high above the entrance to the Grotto of the Nativity would remain uncleaned by either side. The cleaning symbolizes ownership.

There was a movement of drama yesterday as one Greek monk began to clean the disputed area. But then Greeks and others asked him to

stop. From then on it was clear sailing as monks rolled up their sleeves and sprinkled the worn marble paving stones with sawdust and kerosene, to give the floor a high shine.

The cleaning was witnessed by Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij, who this year was joined by the mayors of neighbouring Beit Sahur and Beit Jala.

Following the cleaning, Greek Patriarch Diodoros I, who had previously threatened to boycott his own Christmas procession on January 6, and the president's New Year reception, publicly kissed Armenian Archbishop Kapikian.

Outside, held back by police, journalists stood by, waiting for a repeat of the violence that had attended the cleaning in previous years, or at least for manifestations

of the discord that had been evident until yesterday morning.

But all was smiles and fellowship. It was not clear which side had won. Armenian Archbishop Karekin Kazanjian told *The Jerusalem Post* that the arrangement was exactly like last year's, while Greek Archbishop Constantine insisted that the cleaning was "exactly according to the status quo."

An essential point was whether a letter, which had been sent by the military governor of Bethlehem to the churches in April, ordering them not to clean the disputed area, was still in effect, despite the protests of the Greek patriarch.

According to a reliable source, all sides agreed on Sunday night that as long as there were assurances that the cleaning would take place peacefully, the letter was "unnecessary."

Heated discussion in Kremlin following Sakharov release

MOSCOW (Reuters). — Though Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has undermined his personal authority by ordering the release from internal exile of dissident Andrei Sakharov, other signs point to heated Kremlin policy debates, diplomats said yesterday.

They said the chief indicator was the failure of the Communist Party Central Committee to hold a full meeting since last June, despite forecasts by Gorbachev and his right-hand man, Yegor Ligachev, that it would do so before the end of the year.

The Central Committee, the party's policy-making organ, now has 307 members and usually holds plenary sessions two or three times a year.

The Soviet leadership has offered no reason for the lack of a plenum, but the official press has carried articles in recent months which point to continued debate between reformers and conservatives over economic, cultural and other policies.

Diplomats said Gorbachev had demonstrated his high stake in reformist policies by personally telephoning nuclear physicist Sakharov, spiritual father of the human rights movement, to inform him that he and his wife were being freed from internal exile in the closed city of Gorky.

But they said the subsequent treatment of Sakharov, who returned to Moscow on December 23 after nearly seven years in Gorky, east of Moscow, might have con-

cerned conservatives in the party and KGB security police who favour a firmer line on internal dissent.

Sakharov has been allowed to meet Western reporters freely and criticize the imprisonment of dissenters and the Soviet role in Afghanistan. U.S. television networks interviewed him live with the assistance of Soviet state studios.

"When you think how Sakharov was treated in the past, this kind of policy is truly remarkable," one diplomat said. "There must be some people of a conservative inclination who are wondering where it will all lead."

Sakharov has observed that some Soviet press articles that have appeared since Gorbachev took power in March 1985 are so frank they resemble statements which in the 1970s earned his fellow-dissenters prison or labour camp sentences.

Some Western specialists say Gorbachev faces problems in overcoming resistance to his policies because, in the absence of an opposition party, the Communist Party has to incorporate a broad spectrum of views, some reformist, some conservative.

On economic policies, Gorbachev has criticised party stalwarts and government bureaucrats for seeking to block his drive to streamline the centralized administration and increase accountability of officials.

Guardians of party ideology and cultural watchdogs have expressed reservations about the thaw in the

Soviet arts that has seen the publication of once-banned authors and the appearance of bolder plays and films.

Diplomats said the removal this month of ruling Politburo member Dinmukhamed Kunayev, an ally of the late President Leonid Brezhnev, from his post as party leader in Kazakhstan appeared to show that Gorbachev and his supporters held the upper hand.

But they said student disturbances in the Kazakh capital of Alma-Ata which followed Kunayev's removal must have provoked concern in the Kremlin and might even have been the immediate reason why the party plenum was postponed this month.

Meanwhile, *The Sunday Times* of London reported yesterday that Gorbachev will release thousands of political prisoners from prison camps or internal exile next year in a major change of Kremlin policy toward dissidents.

The newspaper's Moscow correspondent, Edmund Stevens, quoted unidentified "senior Soviet sources in Moscow" for the story, AP reported.

It said a commission consisting of representatives of the KGB, the Communist Party and the government's legal department has been set up to organize the mass release.

The first sign of the policy change was last week's release of Sakharov, Larissa Chukayeva, a dissident jailed this year for peace campaigning, is also being freed, the report said.



Open a V.I.P. account and make your special relationship with Israel a profitable one.

Are you a frequent traveller to Israel? On business? To visit your family? Because you're considering Aliya? Or just because you care... Bank Hapoalim's Visit Israel & Profit (V.I.P.) account benefits you and Israel too.

or anywhere else in the world. And all your V.I.P. transactions are completely confidential, of course.

A major bank in Israel and worldwide

Be confident in the knowledge that your V.I.P. funds are backed by the \$22 billion in assets of Bank Hapoalim. With 370 branches around the world, Bank Hapoalim is a major bank in Israel and one of the world's 100 leading banks. It is active in the financing of Israel's exports, agriculture, high tech industries and scientific projects.

Come to our Tourist Centers in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Netanya or Haifa. You'll find friendly and knowledgeable banking professionals ready to help you with all of your financial needs—in your own language. Or step into the nearest Bank Hapoalim branch. Because when it comes to transforming a special relationship into a profitable one, we're the bank to talk to.

How do you benefit?

Your V.I.P. time deposit accounts in U.S. dollars or any other major foreign currency earn high interest—tax-free in Israel. You'll have access to your V.I.P. funds at any time: in Israel, at home



Bank Hapoalim:

Tourist and Foreign Resident Centers:
Tel Aviv: 104 Hayarkon St., Tel: 03-243311.
Jerusalem: 16 King George St., Tel: 02-207670.
Netanya: 11 Kikar Ha'atzmaut, Tel: 03-39741.
Haifa: Panorama Center, 105 Hamassi Blvd., Har Ha Carmel, Tel: 04-353311.

Bank Hapoalim Tourist and Foreign Resident Center
104 Hayarkon Street, P.O.B. 3525, Tel Aviv 61034
I would like to make my special relationship with Israel a profitable one. Please send me Bank Hapoalim's V.I.P. brochure and bank-by-mail forms.

Name: _____ Tel: _____
Home Address: _____
Israel Address: _____ I am in Israel until (date) _____

Ornel/Karmon/Shalim/Haifa

The weather at major Swissair destinations

29.12.86

	MIN.	MAX.	C	F	W
AMSTERDAM	8	16	50	61	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	4	10	50	62	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	17	26	78	79	Clear
CHICAGO	17	25	63	73	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	0	3	36	37	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	4	9	41	54	Cloudy
GENEVA	0	3	36	37	Cloudy
HELSINKI	-7	1	19	28	Cloudy
HONGKONG	15	21	60	70	Clear
JOHANNESBURG	14	27	79	81	Cloudy
LEON	6	12	54	63	Cloudy
LONDON	4	10	50	62	Cloudy
MADRID	-1	11	52	66	Clear
MONTREAL	-16	-1	30	46	Cloudy
NEW YORK	1	4	34	39	Cloudy
OSLO	1	4	34	39	Cloudy
PARIS	9	12	54	64	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	19	26	87	79	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	18	24	82	75	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	-5	2	32	30	Snow
TOKYO	15	21	60	70	Cloudy
TORONTO	-1	3	30	46	Cloudy
VIENNA	4	10	50	62	Cloudy
ZURICH	5	11	50	62	Cloudy

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

Tel Aviv, 41 Ben Yehuda St. 10374300
Jerusalem, 30 Jaffa St. 10372520
Haifa, 2 Sea Road 10373455
Be'er Sheva, 30 Haifa St. 10372520
Cairo, Ben Gouni Airport 10372121

swissair

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Rain will stop, weather will be partly cloudy. Winds will weaken.

	Yesterday's	Today's	Forecast
Jerusalem	62	4-10	10
Golan	97	4-8	8
Nahariya	99	2-7	15
Haifa Port	99	2-7	15
Tiberias	50	5-18	17
Nazareth	73	7-22	12
Afula	62	4-16	16
Shomron	58	6-11	11
Tel Aviv	58	10-16	16
B-G Airport	54	8-15	16
Jericho	51	7-20	18
Gaza	54	9-16	16
Beer Sheva	34	6-15	16
Ellat	30	8-19	19

SHIN BET

(Continued from Page One)

and participated in the subsequent cover-up.

The Justice Ministry team examines - and finds wanting - Shamir's assertion that in November, 1983, he had been given general authorization by Shamir to kill captured terrorists; his claim that Shamir had agreed to the words "permission and authority" being included in his request for a presidential pardon; his claim that he had informed Shamir of the orders to kill on April 15, 1984, just three days after the incident; his claim that Shamir had approved the inclusion of "G," a Shin Bet executive, in the Zorea Commission to ensure that "the secret wouldn't get out," and his claim that Shamir had asked, "Will those involved keep quiet?"

Other witnesses questioned by the police - including then prime minister Peres, former justice minister Yitzhak Moda'i, attorney Ram Caspi and several GSS executives - did not confirm Shamir's claim that they had heard directly from Shamir that he knew or approved of the killings and the subsequent cover-up.

Missing German woman found shopping

By BRADLEY BURSTON

For The Jerusalem Post

BROR HAYIL - German volunteer Renate Baumhaus, 29, whose disappearance last week sparked a police search throughout central and southern Israel, was found yesterday morning shopping in a Tel Aviv supermarket.

Baumhaus had been at Kibbutz Bror Hayil in the western Negev only a week when she left for Tel Aviv last Thursday. She told other volunteers that she expected to be back the same day. Her failure to return by the weekend prompted police to issue bulletins asking the public to help find her. Early yesterday morning, police were summoned to a Tel Aviv supermarket where a shopper had reported seeing someone who looked like Baumhaus. Police who escorted her back to the kibbutz said she was happy but somewhat puzzled by the attention given her disappearance.



For some elderly, the golden years can lose their lustre.

But - you can help brighten up their lives. Through your generosity, The Jerusalem Post's For Some Me Not Fund helps the country's less fortunate elderly lessen the burden in their latter years. Your contributions go a long way.

A sparkling social life!
The Fund supports and maintains day care centres, where our needy elderly can spend their time in a happy, social atmosphere, with arts and crafts, entertainment and leisure. The For Some Me Not Fund ensures their "home away from home" has furniture, equipment and games, and is maintained, neat and kept clean.

A glittering smile!
Your contributions help subsidize dental care for needy elderly who would otherwise not be able to afford proper treatment.

Accepting Offices:
The Jerusalem Post, 120 Ben Zvi Street, New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A.
or The Jerusalem Post, P.O. Box 81, Jerusalem 91000, Israel

A warm glow on a cold evening
The For Some Me Not Fund supplies nesters, blankets, pyjamas, mattresses, bedding and warm clothing - desperately needed during the cold winter months.

Bring a little comfort into their homes!
Many of Israel's elderly people live in sub-standard homes that urgently require repair or renovation, as well as security measures such as locks or burglar alarms.

PLEASE, HELP US HELP THEM. GIVE GENEROUSLY TO "FOR SOME ME NOT"

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Moda'i launches attack on fellow Liberal ministers

By SARAH HONIG

Post Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV - Minister-without-Portfolio Yitzhak Moda'i yesterday declared war on the three other Liberal ministers, accusing them of having collaborated unsuccessfully with Labour to prevent his return to the cabinet.

Moda'i delivered his fiery rhetoric last night at a meeting of his supporters who called for an early session of the Liberal Party council, where Moda'i will demand amendments in the party rules. His opponents charge that he is in effect planning a takeover of the party.

"They do everything to blacklist me. Heavens above! How base and

depraved can they get," he exclaimed, referring to his fellow Liberal ministers - Moshe Nissim, Avraham Shari and Gideon Patt. "These three joined in a coalition with Labour to prevent my return to the government. Can you hear me? Are you at all capable of digesting something of this sort?" Moda'i thundered.

Promising to furnish written proof for "those cowards who need it," Moda'i said: "The evidence will show that they [the other Liberal ministers] undertook to see to it that Moda'i would be removed from the government. They would see to it! Believe me they barely made it into the cabinet themselves. What im-

moderation. They have no shame. Who gave Part his mini-portfolio? Go and ask the prime minister."

Moda'i's opponents charge that his fighting mood stems from the fact that he sees his political power and prestige waning after losing his portfolios.

As party presidium chairman, they add, he wants the power to increase the size of the presidium and to fill the vacancies left in party institutions by the departure of all those Liberals who bolted to form the new Liberal Centre Party. Moda'i's opponents charge that he would thereby seek to pack the party forums with his supporters.

Information drive on Aids urged

By JUDY SIEGEL

Post Science and Health Reporter

Ignorance about Aids is widespread among Israelis, and this requires an information campaign by the health authorities, according to experts at Kaplan Hospital in Rehovot.

Prof. Zvi Bentwich, Prof. Ze'ev Henzel, Dr. Ya'acov Gindin and Ruth Naveh yesterday answered telephones during a three-hour "open-line on Aids" sponsored by Kaplan and Kupat Holim Clalit.

Hundreds of people, ordinary citizens as well as homosexuals, hemophiliacs, narcotics addicts and

other high-risk groups phoned the information centre at Kupat Holim Clalit.

Bentwich told The Jerusalem Post that the lack of information about Aids and the concern about it pointed up the need for explanations.

Many callers wanted to know whether the disease can be transmitted sexually between men and women, and what the first symptoms are. Bentwich said that heterosexual transmission of the disease is rare, especially in Israel. The first signs are a consistent fever of over 38°C for several weeks and swelling of the

lymph glands.

Others wanted to know if one could contract Aids on a public toilet seat, or if it was dangerous to allow a child with Aids to continue to go to school.

To date, about 36,000 people have died of Aids, 18 of them in Israel.

The Health Ministry has focused its information campaign on organized groups of homosexuals, particularly through their internal newsletters. But fewer than 1,000 homosexuals have gone to one of the seven regional centres for a free check for Aids antibodies in their blood.

Tsur raps U.S. Jewish organs over Soviet emigration policy

By LEA LEVAVI

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV - Absorption Minister Yaakov Tsur yesterday sharply criticized American Jewish organizations for emphasizing the emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union rather than Soviet aliyah or repatriation.

Speaking at a luncheon on the first day of a two-day conference on Soviet Jewry being held at Bar-Ilan University, Tsur said: "Sometimes I think the Jewish organizations have a hidden agenda of justifying the Diaspora."

He added that, though he is happy to see individuals like Natan Shar-

ansky here in Israel, the fight must be for the many, not just for the few who have become symbols. "We don't want gestures from the Soviet Union; we want our people."

Historian Martin Gilbert expressed concern about the fate of Soviet Jews who are not involved with Jewish culture or aliyah. He quoted a letter from one Soviet Jewish activist who wrote: "Our fate is clear: either we will be allowed to leave sooner or later or we will be isolated and eliminated. They (the Jews in name and discrimination only) will be forced to assimilate, possibly within the next decade."

Moshavniks return their ID cards

By JOEL GREENBERG

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Members of the financially ailing Jordan Valley moshavim of Hamra and Mechora yesterday returned their ID cards to the Interior Ministry and their personal weapons to the army in protest against the attachment of their assets by Bank Hapoalim.

Members of the moshavim also demonstrated opposite the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem.

The moshav members have been unable to repay personal loans taken from Bank Hapoalim because of the recent collapse of the Moshav Purchasing Board, with which many members had deposited savings.

The bank's attachment orders were issued on real estate owned by moshav members outside their settlements.

Representatives of the Jewish Agency Settlement Division negotiated yesterday with bank officials to delay implementing the attachment order and to allow a gradual repayment of debts, as part of an overall debt repayment scheme for all Jordan Valley moshavim.

Doctor asks return of stolen documents

Jerusalem Post Reporter

An orthopedic surgeon whose research materials were stolen from his car in Jerusalem on Sunday night, has asked the thief to return them.

Dr. David Hendel, a surgeon at Shaare Zedek, had parked his car in front of his home. When he returned 10 minutes later, he found that the car had been broken into and that a suitcase containing medical books and slides of new medical procedures had been stolen.

Hendel stresses that the medical items have no commercial value.

Woman, 86, run over

PETAH TIKVA (Itim) - An 86-year-old woman, Shifra Grief, died yesterday after she was hit by a bus at a pedestrian crossing here.

The bus driver was detained for questioning but later released.

Woman, 86, run over

PETAH TIKVA (Itim) - An 86-year-old woman, Shifra Grief, died yesterday after she was hit by a bus at a pedestrian crossing here.

The bus driver was detained for questioning but later released.



New York's Cardinal John O'Connor visits an Unrwa school at the Bak'a refugee camp in Jordan yesterday. (Reuter telephoto)

NY Cardinal on relations with Israel

Vatican concerned recognition could endanger ME Christians

By WALTER RUBY

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

Cardinal John O'Connor said during his flight from New York to Amman that Israelis and American Jews should be more understanding of Catholic concern that a Vatican decision to recognize Israel might lead to a massacre of Christians in Middle East countries.

Speaking to reporters aboard the plane, O'Connor said, "I know there is widespread hope in the (American) Jewish community that in going (to Israel), I can do something to advance the cause of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Israel."

He noted however that the Vatican is concerned about the fate of Middle Eastern Christians, as well as Palestinian refugees. "You have all that potential for terrorism, which in part... is the fruit of having people live like animals," he said. I think the Israelis would be well advised not only to talk about [diplomatic recognition], but to say they are concerned about the Christians in the Middle East."

Starting his first full day in Jordan yesterday with a tour of the teeming Bak'a refugee camp, a 1-square-

kilometre UN compound that houses 67,000 Palestinian refugees, the cardinal asked, "How long will these people have to live like refugees? That's the essential question that is raised."

"I'm not in the slightest bit interested in blaming anybody, but in trying to see what can be done," he added.

O'Connor also said that he considered calling off his trip to Israel because of embarrassment caused by his last-minute decision, under Vatican orders, to cancel meetings with Israel's president and prime minister. But he concluded, after talking to Israeli officials in New York, that doing so would have been "foolish" and "totally inappropriate."

He said he plans to rearrange his schedule in Israel once he arrives there on Thursday, and he doesn't expect the confusion over his itinerary to sour the visit.

"I may be unduly optimistic, but I would be surprised if everything doesn't work out on a human and personal level [in Israel]," O'Connor said, adding that he had decided to visit Israel "because I feel a very real obligation to the Jewish community of New York, and I feel I've been close to the Jewish community

and tried to show my deep personal interest."

Meanwhile, in his first comment on the O'Connor controversy, New York Mayor Ed Koch released a statement stressing that "While I think the Vatican should recognize Israel, I do know from personal experience that Cardinal John O'Connor is a great friend of the Jews in this country, and a great friend of the State of Israel."

Israeli officials said it has been agreed that during his five-day visit here, O'Connor will meet Mayor Teddy Kollek and Religious Affairs Minister Zevulun Hammer. Any further meetings with Israeli officials will be worked out later.

On Sunday, a Shamir spokesman announced in Jerusalem that the prime minister would not meet O'Connor anywhere except in his office.

"On this there can be no compromise," he said. "Israel has one capital, and that is where official meetings are held."

O'Connor is expected to spend much of his visit touring hospitals, schools, and other institutions for Palestinian refugees operated by the Catholic Near East Welfare Association which he heads.

CHURCHMEN

(Continued from Page One)

ched, could use it to transport "considerable amounts" of materials. The official added that the order referred only to cars and baggage. The churchmen themselves would not be searched, he said.

So far, the order has only been issued verbally. There was some speculation in church circles that the order has not been put into writing because it is unenforceable.

But another government official, who also insisted on anonymity, told The Post that at least one churchman had already undergone the check and that he felt there was "understanding" of the reason for the order. "As long as the check is carried out politely and with the greatest possible haste, they take it in their stride."

The official added that, in connection with this, a new VIP room was being built at Allenby Bridge. "After all," he noted, "people, including these people, undergo security checks at airports."

Four Roman Catholic cars, three belonging to the Greek Orthodox, and one Armenian vehicle cross into Jordan. Another car, belonging to Armenian Archbishop Shahe Ajamian, who was removed from his church functions four years ago and was recently arrested in connection with the Levy investigation, also enjoyed this privilege prior to the arrest.

400 more police stationed in capital

By YORAM GAZIT

For The Jerusalem Post

A total of 400 more regular police and Border Police are on duty in Jerusalem since the murder of Yeshu'a student Eliyahu Amedi in November and the subsequent Jewish-led riots. Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev yesterday told reporters.

The large scale of the riots took the police by surprise, Bar-Lev said. The police decided not to use tear gas and clubs during the riots, in order to prevent fatal injuries, he said. Denying that a new Jewish terrorist organization exists in Jerusalem, the police minister said, however, that the Shuvu Banim Yeshiva in the Old City and Kach members are among those in the Jewish community who want to force the Arabs out of the Old City and create constant tension there.

However, the majority of the Jews in East Jerusalem and the Old City want to live in peace, as do most of their Arab neighbours, Bar-Lev said.

Police are on guard 24 hours a day at the entrance to the yeshiva and on its roof to prevent the students from attacking their Arab neighbours, he said.

Murphy may visit the Middle East

The U.S. State Department is considering whether to send Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy to the Middle East in an effort to renew the peace process, Israel Television reported last night.

The Americans plan to try to persuade Shamir to agree to a symbolic convening of an international peace conference, followed by direct negotiations with Jordan. Israel TV reported.

In very deep sorrow, we announce the untimely death of our dear

JOSHUA MARASH

The funeral will take place today, Tuesday, December 30, 1986, leaving at 12:30 p.m. from the Municipal Funeral Parlour, 5 Rehov Dafna, Tel Aviv, for Kiryat Shaul Cemetery.

The Bereaved Family

In deep sorrow, we announce the passing of our beloved mother, grandmother and great-grandmother

RIVA (Rita) PAVLOVSKI

The funeral took place yesterday, Monday, December 29, 1986.

Her son, daughter-in-law, grandson, great-grandchildren and the family in Moscow

We mourn the passing of

Mrs. EUGENE HECHT

(Sidonie)

of Montreal, formerly of Bratislava on Thursday, December 25, 1986. Wife of the late Eugene Hecht, and beloved mother of Thomas Hecht (Montreal) and Madeleine Feher (Brussels); mother-in-law of Erika Hecht; grandmother of Marion, Judy, Robert, Judith, Michael and Kenny; great-grandmother of Andreas

On the thirtieth day after the passing of our beloved

HELENE LANDMAN

nee Neuman

there will be a memorial and tombstone unveiling service

at 3:30 p.m. tomorrow, Wednesday, December 31, 1986 - 29 Kislev 5747, at the Herzliya cemetery on Rehov Pinsker.

We will meet at the entrance to the cemetery.

The Family

Congregation Shaar Hashomayim Montreal, Quebec, Canada records with deepest sorrow the passing in Tel Aviv of

SAMUEL LERNER

Principal emeritus of the Shaar Hashomayim Congregational School, former Executive Director of Keren Hatarbut of Canada, former Director of the Canadian Association of Hebrew Schools.

May his memory live on, as a blessing

תנצ"ה

Beduin, bureaucrats and bulldozers in Nahal Zippori

Nahal Zippori was feeling the full force of the winter rains when I visited there last Friday. My mission was simple — to see where seven homes of the Majdub family, of the Arab el-Hawaled tribe of Beduin, had been razed that week, by order of the Haifa district representative.

Although I have spent many years writing about the Beduin and Arab citizens of Israel, it took me a moment to recall that when I turned off the Neshet-Ahiv road in Western Galilee, I would be entering a different world. It was the world of Ottoman or Mandatory Palestine, with almost no trace of modern Israel.

The narrow wadis which fed into Nahal Zippori were dotted with Beduin homes, none of which had been touched, and with the Beduin's vegetable fields. But I could not find one demolished building, and when I reached the hilltop village of Ras Ali, I was directed back to a small valley I had missed along the way.

Before I reached the site, I stopped a tender to ask directions of the driver. He was Mustapha Mahmoud Majdub, whose house was one of those crushed by the

bulldozers. "They've destroyed me, not my house," he shouted to me across the mere or so of wind and rain that separated our vehicles.

At that moment, I felt that Mustapha Mahmoud's words were "typical Beduin exaggeration." I had seen Arab houses demolished by court order before, and invariably felt that the courts were correct in ordering the demolitions. Most of the court orders had never been executed; destroyed homes had been built defiantly, on land set aside for roads and other essential development projects.

But when I arrived at the site of the demolished houses and made my way by foot past the collapsed concrete pillars and buckled roofs to the tarpaulin tents the Beduin had raised to shelter their families from last week's driving rains, it seemed that this case was different.

The fact that it was so difficult to get to the hidden valley of the el-Hawaled meant that the houses, although clearly built without a permit and thus included among the 7,000 illegally built Arab houses throughout the country, disturbed no one. It was

FIRST PERSON YOSEF GOELL

quite a job for the bulldozers to get there too.

Earlier in the day in Nazareth, MK Abdel Wahab Darousha told me that part of the explanation was that the Haifa District representative was a "particularly heartless official." Another example of Arab exaggeration, I thought.

But when I got to the tent where a number of the men of the Majdub family were sitting around, it became clear that Darousha's explanation was very much part of the picture. Mustapha Ismail Majdub, in his 30s and the most articulate of the group, answered my question as to why the homes had been razed and not those on the other side of the valley. He pointed out that the administrative boundary between the Haifa and Nazareth districts ran down the middle of the valley. The homes on the Haifa side had been bulldozed, the Nazareth ones not.

The other explanation concerned a barely visible area on the mountaintop from the valley floor. "They're building a new settlement on top named after someone from the Jewish Agency called Pi-Ner. It's a continuation of Tivon and is going to be a community settlement of villas. Our homes here at the bottom, and two of them close to the top, are in the same parcelation block as Pi-Ner. Apparently someone decided that we're a thorn in their side and ordered our homes torn down."

There is no doubt that the Majdub family homes were built illegally. Mustapha Mahmoud Majdub told me that he had built his house in 1977 and the authorities had just woken up to the fact in 1980. "I was hauled into court that year and paid an IL 11,000 fine. In 1985 I was fined IL 10 million (NIS 1,000)."

Mustapha Ismail says that his clan has been in that valley since the time of the Turks. In 1954 his father built the first shack. "It was just our luck that nearby Ras Ali was recognized by the British as a settlement and we weren't. Still, we have a joint school with them."

There are 400 people in the el-Hawaled tribe; 60 of them, mostly children, were made homeless by the demolitions. Ismail showed me the shack which had previously provided shelter for his goats, and which he had emptied to house his wife and children. The men of the clan have been sleeping in the tarpaulin tent. Broken furniture and piled up bedclothes were everywhere, intermingled with the litter that is characteristic of many Beduin encampments.

Because the problem of illegal building had become such a complex plague, the government established a committee about a year ago headed by Yitzhak Markowitz of the Interior Ministry to find a solution. The committee has submitted its findings and recommendations, but the government has not yet found the time to consider them.

Mustapha Ismail Majdub told me, "In November 1985, then prime minister Peres promised the heads of Arab local authorities that whatever the recommendations would be no house built before 1985 would be demolished."

Peres did make such a statement. The intention was to defuse the issue while

making it clear that no new illegal building by scotflaws who knew what they were doing would be tolerated. The Majdub's houses were built before that date.

As is the case with the Agriculture Ministry's Green Patrol, which is doing an essential job in combating Beduin land poachers, the sin in this case, too, was not in implementing the dry letter of the law, but in the lack of pity.

When I drove out to "Israel" again, some people I spoke to told me, "Don't take it to heart. They're Beduin. They're used to such conditions. So are their children." The topic of conversation in urban Israel last week was the raging epidemic of Singapore flu. Some of the el-Hawaled children had also come down with the flu.

Neither the law nor court orders enjoin government officials to raze homes and drive women and children out into the rains of a Galilee winter. Only a "particularly heartless official," as Knesset Member Darousha put it, could be capable of that. Darousha and other MKs are scheduled to raise the issue in a motion for the agenda in the Knesset tomorrow.

Foreign news in brief

North Korea re-elects President Kim...again

TOKYO (AP). — North Korea's legislature yesterday approved the appointment of a new premier and the re-election of President Kim Il Sung, the nation's leader for the last four decades, the official Radio Pyongyang reported.

The 655-member supreme People's Assembly gave formal approval to the new government line-up determined at a meeting Saturday of the central committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, Pyongyang's official Korean Central News Agency said.

Bomb explodes near king's residence

BAQUERIA-BERET, Spain (AP). — A bomb planted by Basque terrorists exploded early yesterday in a hotel near the home where King Juan Carlos and his family are spending the winter holidays, officials said. No injuries were reported.

A government spokesman said the local fire station and hospital had received telephone calls about 40 minutes before the blast from a caller who warned that a bomb would go off at the hotel and claimed to represent ETA, the Basque separatist organization.

Mystery writer MacDonald dies

MILWAUKEE (Reuters). — John D. MacDonald, the best-selling mystery writer who created the character Travis McGee and authored more than 500 pieces of fiction, died yesterday from complications following heart surgery.

A spokesman for St. Mary's Hospital said the 70-year-old author had lapsed into a coma on December 10 and never regained consciousness.

Chinese demonstrators out in force, despite ban

PEKING (AP). — Protesters calling for increased democracy edged closer to a showdown with authorities yesterday with demonstrations held despite warnings that those breaking the law will be punished.

Several thousand activists led by students from Peking Teachers University marched through snowy streets before dawn, defying a citywide ban on unauthorized demonstrations.

Police watched from a distance and did not interfere, but the *Peking Evening News* said the protesters' action was illegal and "chief organizers will be held legally responsible according to law."

Filmmaker Tarkovsky dead at 54

PARIS (AFP). — Award-winning Soviet film director Andrei Tarkovsky, who announced in 1984 he was staying in the West, died here late Sunday of lung cancer. He was 54.

Hailed in the West as one of the most important forces in contemporary cinema, he managed to make five films in 20 years in his native country, including his complex masterpiece "Andrei Rublev."

Pretoria clamps down on black schools

JOHANNESBURG (AP). — The government yesterday empowered the Black Education Department to impose strict controls at schools to prevent boycotts, disruptions and "people's education" courses.

President P.W. Botha's declaration, under the six-month-old state of emergency, sets a maximum penalty for violators of 70 years imprisonment and/or a \$1,900 fine.

Doughnut prices

Jerusalem Post Staff

Restaurants may charge no more than NIS 1.50 for serving a doughnut (*sufganiot*), under an order issued on Friday by the Tourism Ministry.

The order gives the following maximum prices for doughnuts served to a restaurant customer: For

a doughnut weighing up to 69 grams — NIS 1.25; 70-99 g. — NIS 1.30; 100 g. or more — NIS 1.50. Slightly lower prices apply in Eilat.

A separate order was issued earlier by the Industry and Trade Ministry limiting the price of doughnuts sold by stores and bakeries.



COLD FACTS. Snow provokes similar reactions in people all over the world. Two examples are the hardy pair of Chinese, braving freezing weather for a dip in the Peking River, and Israelis who rushed to the Hermon for a slide in the season's first snow.

(AFP, Media Images-Brutmann)

U.S. and Iranians seek answer to \$506 million question

THE HAGUE (AP). — Iranian and American officials yesterday were negotiating the return of half a billion dollars in frozen assets that Iran seeks as a pre-condition for interceding on behalf of U.S. hostages in Lebanon.

Negotiators from the Iranian Central Bank, the New York Federal Reserve Bank and the two governments met in The Hague at the heavily guarded Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal to work out the terms for returning \$506 million, plus interest, to Iran.

The money is being held by the New York Federal Reserve Bank in an escrow account known as "Account One." The money represents Iran's overpayment of loans made by a banking syndicate.

The Iran-U.S. tribunal, a Netherlands-based claims court that has been disentangling the two countries' financial relations since 1981,

has offered to arbitrate the issue. But both sides opted for a third round of talks.

The U.S. has agreed in principle to unblock the funds once the details of a legal release are worked out that would absolve the New York Federal Reserve bank, manager of the account, from legal claims by the Iranian government.

The length of the latest round of meetings has not been announced. In London and at The Hague, have been held in the last two months to work out conditions for releasing "Account One" that would absolve the New York bank of any liability for its six-year management of the funds.

The U.S. has agreed in principle to repayment of "Account One," although there is reportedly still a small amount of unpaid syndicated loans to be settled.

"Account One" has taken on added significance because Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian Parliament, has said several times in recent weeks that his government would intercede on behalf of U.S. hostages in Lebanon if Washington released Iranian assets.

Six Americans are missing in Lebanon, most believed held by Shi'ite Muslim extremists loyal to Iran.

Meguid says Jordanians still back 'joint approach'

CAIRO (Reuters). — Jordan remains in favour of talking with the PLO on a joint approach to Middle East peace, Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel-Meguid said yesterday.

Speaking on his return with President Hosni Mubarak from talks in the Jordanian Red Sea port of Aqaba with King Hussein, Meguid said: "Egypt is keen to keep a Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue. We felt a good readiness on the part of Jordan in this respect." He did not elaborate, and Mubarak made no statement.

Mubarak and King Hussein have recently intensified efforts to con-

vene an international Middle East conference, but Meguid said there has been no breakthrough on the issue of Palestinian representation.

Jordan and the PLO in February broke off efforts for a possible joint approach to Middle East peace negotiations. Cairo's bid to narrow differences between King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat has so far been fruitless.

Israeli Foreign Ministry Director-General Avraham Tamir, meanwhile, began talks yesterday with Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials on bilateral and Middle East issues.

Berri announces new cease-fire

Post Middle East Staff
Amal Chief Nabih Berri yesterday announced an immediate cease-fire in Shi'ite attacks on the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut and South Lebanon. He also said in a press conference in Damascus that Amal would allow food and medical supplies to enter Tyre's besieged Rashidieh refugee camp.

Berri said the cease-fire was a New Year's good-will measure taken in response to Syrian and Iranian re-

quests. In Beirut, artillery duels between Shi'ite and Palestinian forces flared around refugee camps overnight yesterday, while hints emerged of a possible thaw in official Syrian-Lebanese relations.

Police said at least two people were killed and 20 wounded in sporadic shelling as Palestinians and Shi'ite Amal militiamen fought at the Shatilla and Bourj al-Barajneh camps.

Prosecution accepts delay in resumption of Demjanjuk trial

By ERNIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The date for the resumption of the trial of John Demjanjuk was postponed in the Jerusalem District Court yesterday to February 16 following a surprise initiative by the prosecution.

The main hearings in the trial of Demjanjuk, for his alleged role in the murder of 850,000 Jews at Treblinka, were originally scheduled to begin on January 19. Technically the trial opened last month.

Tel Aviv lawyer Yoram Sheftel, standing in for the accused's American attorney, Mark O'Connor, asked the court for a two-month postponement. The court, composed of Supreme Court justice Dov Levin, and district court judges Dalia Dorner and Zvi Tal, initially seemed opposed to any postponement and even rebuked the defence for treating the court's schedule lightly. But the court agreed to a one-month postponement at the suggestion of the prosecution.

Sheftel, who is to act as O'Connor's assistant, told the court that O'Connor had had to leave Israel again suddenly, after having returned to the country from the U.S. three days before Christmas. He said that O'Connor had hastily summoned him to a 5 a.m. meeting at Ben-Gurion Airport before his departure to ask him to substitute for him at yesterday's hearing.

In seeking a postponement, Sheftel reiterated arguments O'Connor used to seek previous postponements: that he had not received translations of all the prosecution's

evidence and had not had time to read the material that had been translated.

Justice Levin chided the defence, saying: "We are very unhappy about the way in which Mr. O'Connor conducts himself. We have granted him several delays; we too have schedules, and we're treating him with kid gloves." He stressed that a sizeable sum, said to be about \$20,000, was at his disposal to pay for translations.

Sheftel said that the defence accepted all the facts concerning the crimes of Ivan the Terrible at Treblinka, and that it was concentrating on proving that Demjanjuk was not the death camp guard.

The prosecution itself proposed a postponement, apparently to prevent the defence from claiming later that it had not had enough time.

Sheftel, 37, was born in Israel and specializes in criminal law. He learned to speak Russian at home (some of the evidence in the case must be translated from Russian). He also has a good command of English. In 1980 he secured a tourist visa for alleged American underworld figure Meyer Lansky.

7-year-old girl molested

A Hebron man was charged in the Jerusalem District Court on Friday with sexually molesting a seven-year-old girl.

The man allegedly attacked the child when he came to install central heating at a home in Givat Yeh'arim, in the Jerusalem corridor, 10 days ago. (11m)

The Pleasures of Winter-Skiing or Strudel...

Both, and more, await you during Austria's winter. Snow as far as the eye can see... on rooftops, treetops and (most important) on the ski slopes... relaxation in the classic cafes filled with the aromas of freshly brewed coffee, melt-in-your-mouth pastries and classic apple strudel... all grades of hotels, with the traditional high standard of European service... quaint and colourful restaurants with irresistible cuisine...

These are only a portion of what awaits you in Austria, both in the world-renowned major cities and in the many peaceful villages scattered across the length and breadth of the country.

This is the winter holiday you've been looking forward to since last summer. This is the winter holiday which you can have with Austrian Airlines, the friendly airline.

From \$15

Per day, 3-star hotel in Bad Hofgastein

From \$141

6 days/5 nights ski package in Innsbruck.

From \$95

4 days Vienna "Intermezzo"

From \$23

Per day, 3-star hotel in Kitzbühel

For further details, colourful brochure and reservations, contact your travel agent or Austrian Airlines, representing the Austrian National Tourist Office.



friendly
AUSTRIAN

TOLDOR

The History of the Jewish People and of the Nations of the World
by Abraham Lebanon M.A.

A one-of-a-kind visual aid for schools, institutions and for the individual. Toldor posters are designed to provide the student, teacher and layman with a graphic depiction of the development of Judaism in the sphere of world history.

The four posters of the Toldor series cover 4,000 years of history, divided into three parallel sections: The history of the Land of Israel, Jewish history in the Diaspora, and world history.

Approved and recommended by Israel's Ministry of Education and Culture and by the World Zionist Organization.

Each poster measures 95 x 68 cm (37" x 27"), presented on high-quality chrome paper.

PRICE: NIS 30 for the set

To: BOOKS, The Jerusalem Post, P.O. Box 81, Jerusalem 91000, Israel

Please send me the Toldor poster series. I enclose a cheque for NIS 30.00.

NAME

ADDRESS

Tel Aviv Great Synagogue, 110 Allenby Road

At 6:30 p.m. on Thursday, January 1,
7th Night of Hanukka.

a festive Maariv service, with Hanukka songs,
will be conducted by the world famous cantor,
Yakir of Tel Aviv Gt. Synagogue

ZVI ROSEN

accompanied by the choir,
conductor, Menashe Lev Ran.

'Impossible' to attach responsibility to Shamir

By YOSEF GOELL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The section of the Harish report on the responsibility of the political echelon for the killing of the captured terrorists and for the subsequent cover-up reads:

"Let it be said from the outset, on the basis of the evidence, that no measure of responsibility for those killings attaches to Prime Minister Shamir... It is impossible to establish that Prime Minister Shamir knew of the order to kill the terrorists, or of the activities meant to mislead and hide facts from the various investigating committees. It is thus impossible to establish his responsibility for those acts."

The report also deals with the claim by Avraham Shalom, the former head of the Shin Bet, that he received prior authorization from Shamir for the killings and the cover-up.

It quotes verbatim from the prime minister's testimony: "I remember that in one of my meetings with the head of the Shin Bet, we spoke of what should be done with terrorists in cases of the hijacking of airplanes or of the taking of hostages for the purposes of negotiations."

"I expressed my opinion... Looking back at that conversation today, I must say that that directive could in no way be interpreted as an authorization to take prisoners, interrogate them and kill them. Moreover, the head of the Shin Bet never told me that he had given an order to kill terrorists on the basis of such a directive..."

The quotations come from a section of the 65-page report, released to the press last night, dealing with the political level's responsibility for the killings and the cover-up. Shalom's claim of prior authorization for the killings, and the manner in which the words "by permission and authority" were included in Shalom's request for a presidential pardon.



The report alludes to the testimony of the three aides of the head of the Shin Bet whom he had told of this November 1983 conversation with the prime minister, and finds: "We accept the prime minister's statement... and we do not believe that the head of the Shin Bet had really interpreted that conversation to mean authorization from the prime minister for such a directive."

As to the inclusion of the words "by permission and authority" in the pardon request, the report cites the testimony of Shalom's lawyer, Michael Caspi, who said that "he had never heard the words [at the consultation between ministers and the prime minister] because he had gone with the minister of justice to Beit Hanassi. The words were reported to him and that was the real reason why he had asked the head of the Shin Bet to include the words 'with authority and permission.'"

The report said that Yitzhak Moda'i, at the time minister of justice, "could not explain the intention behind the words 'by permission and authority.' He said that he had not been aware of the exact wording, despite the fact that he had participated in the meeting that had drafted the letter."

With regard to the cover-up

phase, the head of the Shin Bet asserted that Prime Minister Shamir had known and had been involved in the cover-up and based his assertion on four sets of circumstances:

"(1) The head of the Shin Bet says that he reported to Prime Minister Shamir on the first opportunity after the events, in full detail, including his order to eliminate the terrorists... He says that the prime minister told him that it was imperative to get out of the matter in one way or another, and to get out of the headlines."

"(2) The prime minister gave his approval to the appointment of 'G' as a member of the Zorea Commission. ('G' has been accused of implementing Shalom's instructions to mislead that commission.)"

"(3) When it was decided to set up a commission of inquiry, the prime minister had asked him, 'Will those involved stay silent?'"

"(4) The head of the Shin Bet's conversation with then-vic premier Shamir in October 1985, before he approached then-prime minister Peres."

"Prime Minister Shamir describes that meeting differently and says: 'The head of the Shin Bet did not tell me that he had ordered the terrorists killed and thus he never asked me to exert my influence on the Zorea and Blattman investigation commissions.'"

The fact that Prime Minister Shamir wanted to get the entire affair off the headlines and that he was not happy with the appointment of an inquiry commission were no secrets, and Shamir did not deny those positions. The report found that they did not constitute corroborative evidence of the prime minister's knowledge of the cover-up.

Shamir denied ever having asked whether those involved would keep their silence. The report cites testimony by "Y" of the Shin Bet, who said that after the Zorea Commis-



Prime Minister with two of his grandchildren, at Hanukka party at the Prime Minister's Office.

(Hananian Herman, GPO)

sion had been set up, the head of the Shin Bet had asked him if those involved would keep silent. According to the report, "Y" testified that "I had understood that that question came from the prime minister."

The report notes that all the Shin Bet aides who were privy to the secret were convinced that the entire affair had the full backing of the political echelon. "But that fact cannot serve as evidence against Prime Minister Shamir, as not one of those men had ever intimated that he had ever heard any direct statement from the prime minister in regard to the Bus No. 300 affair, or of the need for those involved to keep their silence."

As to the fourth set of circumstances, the report says that Shamir

said that the whole matter had become known to him after "Het" and his friends had raised it, and when Prime Minister Peres informed him about his meetings with "Het." They both concluded that it was an intrigue, and that no steps should be taken against the head of the Shin Bet.

"According to Prime Minister Peres, the seriousness and scope of the affair was first brought home to him by the attorney-general. In his conversations with 'Het,' he had come to the conclusion that if the head of the Shin Bet and his deputy had a falling out, the deputy would have to go."

"It is thus apparent that Mr. Peres's testimony corroborates that of Mr. Shamir."

Report elevates Shamir to 'hero' in Herut's ranks

By SARAH HONIG

Post Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV. - Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's standing in Herut has been enhanced to "absolute heroic proportions" by the report on the GSS affair, party sources said yesterday.

But the premier had received greater party support even before the report, when he was the subject of Labour attacks and media suspicion, the sources added.

The sources said that Shamir rival David Levy, who had carefully refrained from commenting on the issue, "must be thanking his lucky stars - and keen political instincts now."

"At the time Shamir was perceived in Herut as an underdog persecuted by the left because of his patriotic dedication. To attack him, Levy would have been breaking the unwritten Herut code which forbids attacks on any member under Labour fire. But in retrospect, Levy would have been attacking a hero. For this is what the attorney-general's investigation report has made Shamir in Herut - a hero."

The premier, Likud Knesset faction chairman (and Levy supporter) Haim Kaufman said, has been cleared of a "deliberate, shrill and hysterical libel." He has also, according to Herut MK Dan Meridor, "emerged as a man who was willing to sacrifice his own reputation and endanger his own political future in order to protect the nation's secret services. Since he was cleared of any wrongdoing, his fierce opposition at the time to any inquiry into the affair is now seen as having stemmed not from personal fear, but from an altruistic concern for the services. If anything, Shamir ought to be admired for his altruism and readiness for self-sacrifice."

The continued insistence of some Labour diehards that the affair is not yet over, is eagerly seized upon in the Likud as "an example of the maligners' inability to admit they were wrong. The least they could do is apologize." MK Ronni Milo said.

The report was not a total surprise to politicians: some knew about it as long as ten days ago. However, it was not clear then how far it went in clearing Shamir.

Meanwhile, reaction in Labour is divided. The majority want to put a lid on the entire affair as quickly as possible, perceiving that in the final analysis it damaged Labour. Leading this group is Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin who took pains yesterday to stress his own opposition initially to an investigation. "This ought to be the end of the affair," Rabin said last night. "There is no point to dwell on it any further. Enough damage has already been done to the country's security." Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev had an almost identical message.

Asher Wallfish adds: Yossi Sarid (Citizens Rights Movement) was a lone voice in the Knesset yesterday, calling on Shamir to resign.

The two ministers who originally tipped the scales in the Cabinet in favour of holding the Harish inquiry, Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein (Shinui) and Energy Minister Moshe Shalom (Alignment) both told *The Post* that while the file was closed in the legal sense, the report showed that the government must exercise far closer control over the General Security Service.

Ariel Weinstein said at the Likud faction session that the next move



would be a commission of inquiry to see who was responsible for the "blood-libel" against Shamir.

Yoram Aridor said the electorate would not forget that the same Alignment slanderers who tried to pin the blame on the Likud for the Sabra and Shatila refugee camp massacre, and the bank shares crash, also tried - but failed - to libel Yitzhak Shamir.

Shahal issued a statement in the Knesset lobby yesterday saying that the Harish report showed the cabinet had been over-hasty in recommending a presidential pardon for the GSS officials involved in the killing and the cover-up.

Shahal congratulated Shamir for the fact that the report vindicated him, even though he had opposed an inquiry in the first place. "The shadow which would have continued to hover over Shamir and other top political echelons has been removed," Shahal said.

Sarid told reporters in the lobby: "It is doubtful whether Shamir is fit to stay at his prime ministerial post, after the Harish report showed that he lacked the necessary vigilance and alertness with respect to the goings-on in the GSS."

Amnon Rubinstein told *The Post*: "Legally speaking the matter is closed. But in other spheres, the report shows that the time has come to pay attention to the issue of ministerial responsibility. The supervision of the government over the GSS was inadequate and is still inadequate."

Shahal told *The Post*: "There is room for stricter supervisory measures concerning the recording of instructions and directives in writing; concerning the attendance of a senior official at meetings between the prime minister and the GSS chief; and concerning a register of all verbal, telephone and electronic communications between GSS operatives, at least in precise form."

Shahal said that the two Alignment leaders in the triumvirate of three which piloted the inner cabinet through the GSS affair, Shimon Peres (then prime minister), and Yitzhak Rabin (defence minister) working alongside Shamir, became convinced at a very early stage that Shamir had been unjustly accused by the former GSS chief Avraham Shalom. Shalom claimed the killing and the cover-up were ordered "on the basis of permission and authority."

Shahal said that the normally calm Shamir slammed his fist on Peres's table with such vehemence as to convince Peres and Rabin that he felt himself framed.

At the same time, Shahal said, Shamir agreed to swallow his pride and let the Harish inquiry go forward because he felt it best to give Shamir a chance to argue his case before an independent panel.

"Shamir is a fair and generous man," Shahal said.

Anatomy of cover-up described in Harish report

By MENACHEM SHALEV

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Shin Bet executive first referred to as "G" and subsequently identified as Yossi Geinossar, the man who was appointed by Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon to head Israel's Export Institute, told police investigators that concealing evidence or denying facts was not a "common deviation" from Shin Bet practice. But, writes the Justice Ministry team, he was the only one to make such a claim.

The cover-up began "with the contradictory statements" issued by the IDF spokesman about the fate of two Arab hijackers who had been photographed being taken alive from the hijacked bus.

"From this stage on the Shin Bet chief initiated vigorous actions to prevent any leak of information about the circumstances of the incident and mainly about the death of the terrorists at his orders," the report says.

Shalom co-opted "partners to the

secret" who used various methods in order to conceal the role of the Shin Bet in the killing of the two terrorists from anyone who was not privy to the secret.

At first, Shalom tried to prevent publication in the press of the pictures of the captured terrorists. This attempt failed.

After the pictures were published, a public demand to investigate the circumstances of the terrorists' death arose. Shalom spoke repeatedly with the prime minister to try to persuade him not to investigate. Finally, bowing to public pressure, the defence minister decided to appoint Meir Zorea as the head of a commission of investigation.

Shalom then summoned the Shin Bet's legal adviser and his deputy and ordered them to help conceal the Shin Bet's role in the killing of the terrorists. He told them that if the matter were to become public knowledge, "great damage would be caused to the security of the state and the secrets of the Shin Bet would be revealed."

The Shin Bet chief then tried to persuade the prime minister and the defence minister to co-opt a Shin Bet representative to the investigating commission. Shamir told the police that Shalom had explained that such representation was necessary because the IDF was accusing the Shin Bet of being responsible for the killings and therefore a Shin Bet man should join Zorea "who is an army man."

"With the advice of his legal advisers, the Shin Bet chief proposed the 'G' be added to the Zorea Commission."

Following his appointment to the commission, "G" was asked to learn all the details about the killings. In a meeting with "Y," "T" and "W" full details of what had transpired on the night of the killings were given to "G." The cover story for the Zorea Commission was agreed on, as well as the suborning of witnesses.

According to the report, "Shalom gave 'Y' an order to tell the people who had participated in the killing not to talk about it before the com-

mission. 'G' knew of this order."

"Throughout the deliberations of the Zorea Commission, between April 24 and May 18, 1984, nightly meetings were held in the home of 'W' (the deputy legal adviser of the Shin Bet) at which 'G' reported on the Commission's deliberations and the versions of the Shin Bet men were coordinated, in order to divert the investigation from the killing" (as Shalom told the police).

After the submission of the Zorea Commission findings attempts were made to dissuade then-attorney-general Yitzhak Zamir from appointing a Commission to be headed by State Attorney Yona Blattman. The witnesses were again instructed to deny the Shin Bet's connection with the killing.

These witnesses were also told to report back daily on their testimony because, as "W" told the police, "we didn't have our own man on the Blattman Commission like we had had on the Zorea Commission."

The Blattman Commission ordered six Shin Bet operatives to be

tried before an internal Shin Bet disciplinary court. Two Shin Bet executives are attached to a professional judge who presides in such courts. The usual participation of a Mossad executive was waived because the Shin Bet claimed that "no Mossad man was available." The Mossad has not confirmed this claim. The six were acquitted.

Shalom and the "partners to the secret" claim that they had intended to conceal their role in killing the terrorists and not to implicate the IDF's Tat-Aluf Yitzhak Mordechai. But, writes the Justice Ministry team, the focus on Mordechai resulted from "the lack of evidence as to the part played by the Shin Bet in the killing of the terrorists."

Shalom and his accomplices are repeatedly quoted as saying that if Mordechai were suspected of the killings, he (Shalom) would be prepared to "blow the affair wide open and tell the whole truth." Mordechai was subsequently acquitted by a military tribunal.

'Shalom tried to justify his illegitimate order'

By MENACHEM SHALEV

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Former GSS chief Avraham Shalom's order to kill the two Arab hijackers who had been captured alive in April 1984 was "totally null and void," the Justice Ministry report says, adding that "it was this illegitimacy that led to the cover up."

Shalom tried to justify his order by claiming that the prime minister had authorized him to kill terrorists. Shalom based his assertion on a conversation with Shamir in November 1983 devoted to "treatment of terrorists," without any connection to any particular event.

But "in the initial stages after the April 12, 1984 incident," Shalom had told Shamir that it was Moshe Arens, then defence minister, who had ordered the two terrorists killed. Shamir related Shalom's account to Arens, who "was angered" and summoned Shalom to his office in Tel Aviv.

The meeting between Arens and Shalom took place at 3 p.m. on April 16. Arens "protested" to Shalom about the version he had given Shamir "while he knew that the defence minister had given no such order."

Shalom then told Arens that "I was under the impression that you had given such an order, but now

that I'm speaking to you, I realize that I was mistaken and that such an order was not given."

When he was first questioned by police, Shalom did not tell investigators of his run-in with Arens. Only after being confronted with the testimony of Arens and of Shamir, who both mentioned the incident, did Shalom tell investigators that he had referred to what Arens had said before the army had seized control of the hijacked bus. He added that "in my opinion, by the end of our [April 16] conversation, Arens had been mollified and he understood that a misunderstanding had occurred."

The Justice Ministry team con-

cludes from the Arens-Shalom incident that "at the time of the events, Shalom had not relied on any authority bestowed by the prime minister, because such a reliance does not square with his telling Arens of the order to kill the two terrorists."

In his request for a presidential pardon, Shalom had claimed that his order had been issued "with permission and authority." When asked by the High Court of Justice in July 1986 to detail the reasons for asking for a pardon, Shalom did not repeat the terms "permission and authority."

The report continues: "It is true

that the GSS chief had taken pains from the outset that the other Shin Bet men who were 'partners to the secret' understand that he enjoyed political backing, and it appears that he himself, as time went on, was strengthened in his 'mistaken belief.'

"Although we cannot know whether the [November 1983] conversation with Shamir was in Shalom's mind at the time of the event [the hijacking], it appears to us, in any case, that this conversation serves as 'belated support' which the Shin Bet chief seized upon long after the deed had been done and the pardon had been granted."

What they said about Shamir before the Harish report was issued

Jerusalem Post Staff

Earlier this week, Prime Minister Shamir was officially exonerated in the General Security Service (Shin Bet) affair. It all began when two of the four terrorists who hijacked a bus on the Tel Aviv-Ashkelon highway in April 1984 were killed in a blood by a team of Shin Bet agents.

The killings were concealed for more than a year. But last May the affair came to light, and many questions were asked about the role played by Shamir, who was prime minister at the time, by former Shin Bet head Avraham Shalom, and by others.

After being cleared of allegations

that he was privy to the killings, Shamir said that those who had criticized him should eat their words.

Here are some of those words:

29.5.86: Abba Eban (Alignment), in an interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, expressed satisfaction that the affair had not boiled over into a party political struggle: "That is to our party's credit, since the affair involved Likud ministers. I don't think if the positions had been reversed that the Likud would have acted similarly."

27.6.86: Yossi Sarid reiterated former attorney-general Yitzhak Zamir's call for a GSS investigation against Shalom, but wrote to the

court that since the GSS chief was now beyond police investigation, he was redirecting his complaint against Shamir.

26.6.86: Moshe Shahal asked what role, if any, the "political echelon" had played in the cover-up and said he wanted a probe of the alleged falsification and perjury following the killings.

27.6.86: Shahal and Amnon Rubinstein called for a commission of inquiry to investigate the role, if any, of the political echelon.

30.6.86: Shahal said the GSS affair would not be cleared up until Shamir had answered questions about his role in it.

22.7.86: Mordechai Gur reportedly told Shamir to his face at a cabinet meeting that he did not deserve to become premier unless he cleared his name in the Shin Bet affair. And Moshe Shahal advised Shamir to take a lawyer for the purpose.

4.8.86: Gur in an interview said that a police investigation might as well probe the "political echelon," referring to Shamir's alleged role. "The affair will not be removed from the public agenda until what has happened is clarified and until the political echelon's role is made clear."

12.8.86: It was reported that Gur sent letters arguing against Shamir as premier to all 3,000 delegates to the



Labour Party's convention - the same Shamir who made things worse for himself by his conduct in the Shin Bet affair and was then abused by his Herut colleagues, rivals for the leadership at the party's convention.

12.8.86: It was reported that Gur said in a letter three weeks earlier to the 12,000 current members of the Labour Party central committee that Shamir was unfit to be prime minister; the letter also said that handing the premiership over to Shamir would show "a lack of national responsibility" in light of Shamir's role in the GSS affair.

2.9.86: Gur was reported to have informed Peres that he did not intend to serve as a minister under Shamir, citing the latter's involvement in the GSS affair as the reason.

16.9.86: Gur said that contradictory evidence given in the Shin Bet affair meant that his prospects of remaining in office after the rotation were greater than Shamir's chances of becoming prime minister.

29.5.86: Weizman said the first priority was to investigate Shamir's knowledge of events at the time and what actions he sanctioned.

1.6.86: Weizman stated that Shamir should "stand up like a man and disclose what he knew then."

9.6.86: Ezer Weizman was quoted in an interview in the *Washington Post* as saying that if the allegations against Shamir were true, there was no doubt that Shamir had known about the affair.

12.6.86: Weizman commented on the abuse of ministerial responsibility:

"So why not Shamir? It is the easiest thing to act mysteriously. It is much more difficult to be candid."

1.7.86: Weizman: "Shamir cannot take on the position of premier in October without first clearing his name. So long as he does not do this he is not fit to run a government."

26.6.86: Weizman told the Associated Press in Jerusalem that he had "information" leading him to believe that Shamir knew of the alleged Shin Bet cover-up.

26.6.86: Following the pardon of several members of Shin Bet, Avraham Katz-Oz said: "Without calling the arrangement a cover-up, it is certainly a gimmick, and because of that it (the pardon) casts even further suspicion on those involved than before."

THE VAN LEER JERUSALEM INSTITUTE
invites the public to a lecture by
PROFESSOR RALF DAHRENDORF
The Faculty of Social Sciences,
University of Konstanz,
West Germany

ON:
THE FUTURE OF WORLD SOCIETY, CITIZENSHIP AND LIFE-CHANGES IN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Chairman:
Professor S.N. EISENSTADT
on
Wed., Jan. 7, 1987,
at 8:00 p.m.
Albert Einstein Square

Jerusalem Chief Rabbinate Religious Council

The kashrut certificate has been withdrawn from The Shalom Hotel, Bayit Vegan, Jerusalem

and we are therefore not responsible for kashrut at the hotel.

Kashrut Dept.

The Kol Israel News Section
(news broadcasts and newsreels in Hebrew, English and French)

will move on January 1, 1987 to the new News Centre,
15 Tora Mizion St., Romema, Jerusalem
(near television headquarters).
News Centre telephone number: 383311.

An appeal from Ida Nudel

'Remember those who are far off'



WITH THE return of academician Andrei Sakharov from Gorky to Moscow, a leading dissident and courageous spokesman for human rights has been allowed home. Jews throughout the world recall with gratitude his championship of the rights of the Jews of Russia to be reunited with their people in Israel.

It was in May 1971 that Sakharov's then recently created (and courageously named) Soviet Committee on Human Rights appealed in an open letter to the Supreme Soviet in Moscow in support of those Jews who were being punished for trying to leave Russia. In subsequent years, Sakharov frequently spoke up on behalf of Jews who were refused exit visas, or who were sent to labour camp for demanding them.

Sakharov returns to Moscow, but one of those Jews on whose behalf he many times protested, remains in enforced exile in southern Russia, in the remote town of Bendery, which, like Gorky, is closed to foreigners. Her name is Ida Nudel. She first applied to leave Russia for Israel in the very year, 1971, in which Sakharov set up his Human Rights Committee.

Again and again, Ida Nudel has been refused permission to leave Russia. In 1978, in protest at these repeated refusals she hung a small banner on her apartment balcony, which read: "KGB, give me my visa for Israel." For this act of defiance, she was sentenced to four years' internal exile. When her sentence was completed in 1982, she was refused permission to return to Moscow, let alone to go to Israel, even though her only living relative, her sister Ilana, had been living in Israel for several years.

In a remarkable letter, written in Bendery on December 7, and just received in the West, Ida Nudel writes: "I feel myself as a hostage, but my condition is different from the traditional hostage situation; no pistols are directed against my chest, everything looks like normal until the time when I want to change my place by my own will."

When, four months ago, Anatoly Shcharansky's mother was allowed to leave the Soviet Union, Ida Nudel was forcibly removed from the bus in which she was trying to leave Bendery for Moscow, in order to say goodbye to her friend. Undeterred, she continued to protest, not about the injustice of her own situation, but about those Jews held prisoner today in Soviet labour camps, amid conditions of considerable hardship, solely for their desire to live in Israel.

FOR MORE than a decade, Ida Nudel has made it her life's work to try to bring comfort to these Jewish



Ida Nudel — "The cat who walked by herself"

prisoners. To the admiration of her friends in Russia and the West, she has done this work without fear of the consequences, single-handed. In her letter she describes herself thus: "I am a character Rudyard Kipling wrote about; the cat that walked by himself."

In her letter, Ida Nudel points out that Jewish "resistance" in Russia, the struggle for exit visas, is always "peaceful." She also comments about the Jewish festival of Hanukkah, recalling the resistance of the Maccabees: "This holiday symbolizes our devotion to our people and our faith. We live in a time of one of the greatest miracles that has happened, the rebirth of our homeland, of Israel."

In her letter from Bendery, from her harsh confinement, Ida Nudel writes of that festive moment when the people of Israel, and Jews throughout the world, light the candles which symbolize the resistance of the Maccabees.

And she appeals to all of us: "Remember those who are so far off, so isolated by distance and hostility. Remember those whose life is being destroyed now in punishment cells, half-hungry, half getting frozen for no crime at all, but only for being a Jew. Remember those who, despite the persecutions and harassment, will celebrate our holiday, who will light up candles, who will tell their children about the history and dignity of the people they belong to."

No one symbolizes that dignity more than Ida Nudel herself. Few people have done more to try to influence that recent Jewish history than Ida has done in making known the plight of the Jewish prisoners, and seeking to comfort them.

It is beyond the ability of the Western world to end her 16-year separation from the Jewish State, to enable her to light the candles of freedom next year at her sister's side?

ANATOLY MARCHENKO, who died earlier this month while on a hunger strike — he was 48 — had been a thorn in the side of the Soviet authorities, and an inspiration to Soviet dissidents and aliyah activists, ever since the underground publication of his book, *My Testimony*, in 1967. A man of unusual moral and physical courage, Marchenko was important because he was both a Russian and a worker — not the type who, several generations after the revolution, might be expected to document conditions in the prison camps, campaign for human rights and demand an exit visa.

Born in Siberia, he was first jailed in 1958, after being convicted of assault. Released after a year, he attempted to flee the country by crossing the Iranian border. It was only when he was caught, and sentenced to another six years, that he started educating himself.

My Testimony was based on Marchenko's experience as a prisoner between 1960-66. The book is carefully detailed and written in an unemotional style. Conditions in the Gulag, Marchenko said, had not improved; they were as bad as when Stalin was alive. Unlike Alexander Solzhenitsyn's *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*, which was published with official sanction in 1962 and referred to a previous era, *My Testimony* appeared in samizdat and told readers that the apparatus of slave labour was still in place.

In those early days of dissident activity, Marchenko took a great

Edward Grossman

risk by defying the KGB and going ahead with the illicit distribution of his manuscript. The impact of *My Testimony*, both on its Russian readership and later in the West in translation, was comparable to that of the books of Andrei Sinyavski and Yuli Daniel, who had been tried not long before and imprisoned.

Among those influenced by Marchenko's example was the group of aliyah activists who in 1970 decided to draw attention to their cause by trying to hijack a plane from Leningrad, knowing the KGB was aware of the plot.

Marchenko was married from 1966 until his death to a Jewish woman, Larisa Bogoraz. Since it was hard to explain why a pure Russian would be so unfriendly to the system, it was spread around that Marchenko's wife had duped him — this slander anticipated the whispering

Thorn in Moscow's side

Tribute to a fighter of unusual courage

campaign against Andrei Sakharov, another Russian married to a Jew.

MARCHENKO was again jailed in 1968, after he had written an open letter to a Prague newspaper warning of Soviet intentions to invade Czechoslovakia. Released in 1971, he was sent into internal exile. He was again jailed, this time for a term of seven years, in 1975, after distributing information on the torture of dissidents in mental institutions.

Just before this, Marchenko had renounced his Soviet citizenship and demanded to emigrate to the U.S. He was offered an exit visa, but only if he applied to leave for Israel — the understanding being that once in Vienna, he could go where he pleased.

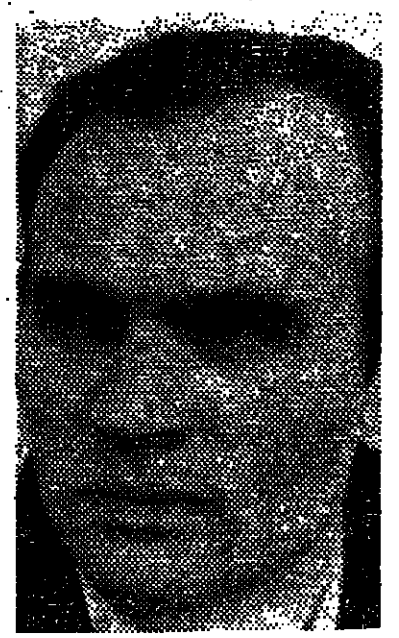
Marchenko characteristically spurned the offer and went back to jail instead, telling friends that he "wouldn't play the KGB's game." The authorities continued over the years to offer him an exit visa for Israel, seeking in this way to portray

dissent as a Jewish business, and Marchenko continued to refuse. The last such KGB offer, according to Larisa Bogoraz, was made this November, while Marchenko was on his hunger strike.

When he died, Marchenko was serving a ten-year sentence for anti-Soviet agitation, handed down in 1981. The transcript of that trial includes a statement to the court in which Marchenko describes the KGB and the Communist party as "criminal organizations."

His last hunger strike was intended as a protest against harassment of dissidents and political prisoners, a violation of the Helsinki accords on human rights to which the Soviet Union is a signatory.

THE circumstances of Marchenko's death are unclear. He was, after years of imprisonment, a sick man, and either his hunger strike or mistreatment by prison doctors when he ended the strike could have caused his death.



Anatoly Marchenko, who died on a hunger strike

Marchenko posed a problem for the Soviet authorities. On the one hand, they would have liked to be rid of him. On the other, his death in prison has been a severe public relations embarrassment. Some observers speculate that the pardon of Sakharov, who is in ill health after many hunger strikes, was granted soon after Marchenko's death because the Soviets feared even greater damage if the Nobel prize winner died in exile.

A movement pioneer

Glenn Richter is at the heart of the struggle for Soviet Jewry. Yossi Klein Halevi reports on this long-time campaigner



Glenn Richter, a founder of the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry. (Adam Tittelbaum)

FEW ISRAELIS know the name Glenn Richter, or know of his organization, the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry. But for the past two decades, Glenn Richter and the SSSJ have stood at the centre of the international Soviet Jewry movement — pioneering the public protest movement against Soviet anti-Semitism; organizing a support network for refuseniks among Western Jews; and prodding an often half-hearted American Jewish establishment to increase its efforts.

In March, 1964, Glenn and three friends — like him, Jewish students active in the civil rights movement — met with Ya'akov Birnbaum, Ya'akov, whom Glenn calls the father and visionary of the Soviet Jewry movement, had come from England to organize the SSSJ. Ya'akov, Glenn and his friends decided to call for a demonstration on May Day — only four days away. To their amazement, a thousand students came, and that was the beginning of a movement that would eventually influence Soviet-American relations.

"It was a radical idea at the time," said Glenn. "American Jews demonstrating for Jewish causes. The civil rights movement helped a lot, by giving us the awareness that it can be done. If blacks could stand up for themselves, then why not the Jews?"

The Jewish establishment dismissed the student movement. "They called us fanatics, crazies," recalls Glenn. "If the Israeli government didn't tell them to go out and demonstrate, why should they be interested? That was the establish-

ment attitude. The idea of independent American Jewish action on behalf of Soviet Jewry was inconceivable."

SSSJ was radical. More cautious observers doubted that the Kremlin could be pressured by Western opinion to permit expression of Jewish culture and even emigration. And they doubted, too, whether there were enough unassimilated Jews left in the Soviet Union interested in Jewish culture or the right to emigrate if those became available options.

Against the prevailing pessimism, SSSJ offered a radical hope. "We believed that the Soviet Union, brutal as it was, had changed since Stalin," said Glenn. "There was an opening, a new sensitivity to the Soviet image in the world. And we also believed in Jewish perseverance, in the Jewish ability to survive."

GLENN himself is a survivor. In recent years, he and his wife Lenore lost both their young children to a mysterious disease doctors still cannot explain. Despite personal tragedy and the long years of political struggle, Glenn's energy seems inexhaustible. At 41, he still seems the young, idealistic student.

exceptions, the Jews of the free world are not very interested."

SSSJ's most recent emphasis — "the crisis of the week," Glenn called it — is combating the new Soviet emigration law. "Gorbachev smiles a lot, he doesn't bang his shoe on the table like a pig, but beneath the

'People in America basically listen to headlines. When a prominent dissident is released, things seem to be changing for the better. ... And meanwhile people's lives in the Soviet Union are being quietly destroyed'

veener is the same policy of repression. Maybe worse. The new emigration law seems to eliminate the human right to emigrate. It permits only the reunion of immediate family members — provided it doesn't harm public morality and order. 'Now you tell me what that means.'

Glenn fears that Gorbachev's public relations tactics may be succeeding. "People in America basically listen to headlines. When a prominent dissident is released, things seem to be changing for the better in the Soviet Union. So the

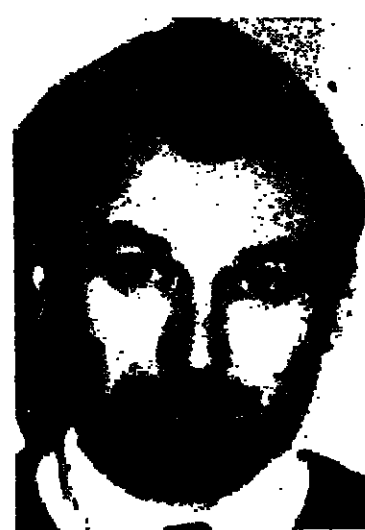
prevailing attitude becomes, 'Okay, on to the next problem.' And meanwhile, people's lives in the Soviet Union are being quietly destroyed."

Still, Glenn believes that the Soviet Jewry movement is stronger today than it has been for at least several years. Shcharansky's release has provided a hero and a focus, and the American media is "somewhat more sensitive" to the issue of Soviet Jewry. And while American students are not the "ra-ra kids of 1968," SSSJ has flourishing chapters on campuses around the U.S.

"No one can say for certain what will happen to Soviet Jewry," said Glenn. "But if I didn't have faith that Soviet Jewry will be ultimately redeemed, I think it would be very hard to go on, day after day. Soviet Jewry will be redeemed — but only through very hard work. What attracts students to us is that we say to them, 'Look, we have the power to help redeem part of the Jewish people, to help change Jewish history.'"

How? "No one knows for sure. But we do know that we can't be fooled by the Soviets. And we do know that we have to fulfil the need of a growing minority of Soviet Jews who are hungry for Jewish knowledge. Opportunities for change come, as they have before, and we have to be ready. If one has any sense of Jewish history, you know the victory will come only by pushing and pushing and pushing and pushing. Progress is incremental. Yes, it's extremely frustrating. But you keep pushing. And you stay angry."

News Calendar



Vladimir Prestin

to be held in Moscow in December 1976 but aborted by the authorities. Vladimir, his wife Elena and son Mikhail (now married) have been trying to repatriate to Israel for more than 15 years.

DECEMBER 16

Galina Zelichenok reported at the end of November that her 50-year-old husband, Prisoner of Zion Roald (Alik) Zelichenok, suffered a serious health crisis — he has a history of extremely high blood pressure. Doctors have confirmed her fears, she says, that his symptoms could lead to a stroke that might kill him. She urgently appeals that pressure be brought on the Soviet authorities for Arik's early discharge.

A refusenik since 1978, Roald Zelichenok, a Hebrew teacher and electronics engineer, was arrested in June 1985 and charged with "defaming the Soviet regime."

DECEMBER 18

Deprived of mail from her husband, Prisoner of Zion Vladimir Lifshitz, 45, a mathematician serving a three-year sentence for anti-Soviet slander, Anna Lifshitz is concerned about his fate.

The director of her husband's labour camp informed Anna in a telegram that 11 letters had been sent to her since the beginning of November, which leads her to believe that local authorities are blocking Vladimir's letters.

Vladimir has been harassed in camp by having the sacks he sews undergo inspection with additional tasks meted out for supposed faults. Vladimir suffers from a spinal ailment and was transferred from a metal working brigade to one sewing sacks, but this means standing end-

less hours in an unheated, damp room. His wife has urged the Khamchatka camp administration to give him work that conforms with his medical recommendations.

Permission to repatriate to Israel has been granted to Leningrad refuseniks Tatyana and Boris Vainerman and their son Ilya, they first applied for an exit visa in 1979. Boris, 41, a physicist specializing in marine optics, participated in seminars on Jewish culture and delivered lectures on the Holocaust.

DECEMBER 22

In a letter recently received from 28-year-old Prisoner of Zion Alexei Magarik, the cellist and Hebrew teacher wrote his wife: "Today (November 24) I completed my second term in the isolation cell. It was 10 days inside, four days outside and then back for 13 days." Alexei was punished for refusing to work with fibreglass without protective covering, which caused open sores on his skin. Alexei has now been transferred to constructing wooden boxes and believes, he writes, that this reflects the campaign launched in his behalf by his wife and his father, who lives in Jerusalem.

On December 15 his wife Natasha had written Soviet officials about his treatment in the camps. "For six grams of hashish planted in his luggage, my husband was sentenced to the maximum term prescribed by law... but he was not sentenced to a slow death from persecution and beatings."

In Moscow Izolda and Vladimir Tufeld, refuseniks since 1977, who are separated from their grandson Daniel, whom they have never seen, sent an appeal to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Noting that she is a figure with great influence in many countries, they said, "Please do not ignore us and do whatever you can to save us." Vladimir is able to walk only with the aid of crutches and Izolda has undergone two operations for a brain tumour. "For whom and for what is it necessary to torment us so," they ask.

Long-time refusenik Mengert Berger, a Holocaust survivor, and a worker on a collective farm, did not live to see his son in Israel. He died on December 16, a month after suffering a hemorrhage. His son Ernest has lived in Israel since 1976. Mengert and his wife Piroshka had applied for a visa in 1979. His widow,

who suffers from heart trouble, has no one to take care of her. Her address: USSR, Ukraine SSR, Zakarpatskaya Oblast, Vinogradovsky Rayon, Selo Matievo, Berner Piroshka.

DECEMBER 23

Thirty Jews from Moscow have sent a Hanukkah message to President Chaim Herzog and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir expressing the hope that "God will not abandon his people and that they will be given the strength to overcome the difficulties and the hard path they tread." Among the signatories were Vladimir Slepak, Alexander Lerner and Alexander Kholmiansky.

DECEMBER 24

Today one hundred refuseniks, representing the Association of Israeli Citizens in the USSR, "temporarily and against their will," marked the 16th anniversary of Prisoner of Zion Day, established after the Leningrad trials in 1970. They joined in a hunger strike and gathered in Moscow to discuss the trials and tribulations of Prisoners of Zion and to express their solidarity with those unjustly arrested for aliyah activities. They also sent a telegram to Mikhail Gorbachev demanding the release of Prisoners of Zion and an appeal to Jewish communities throughout the world.

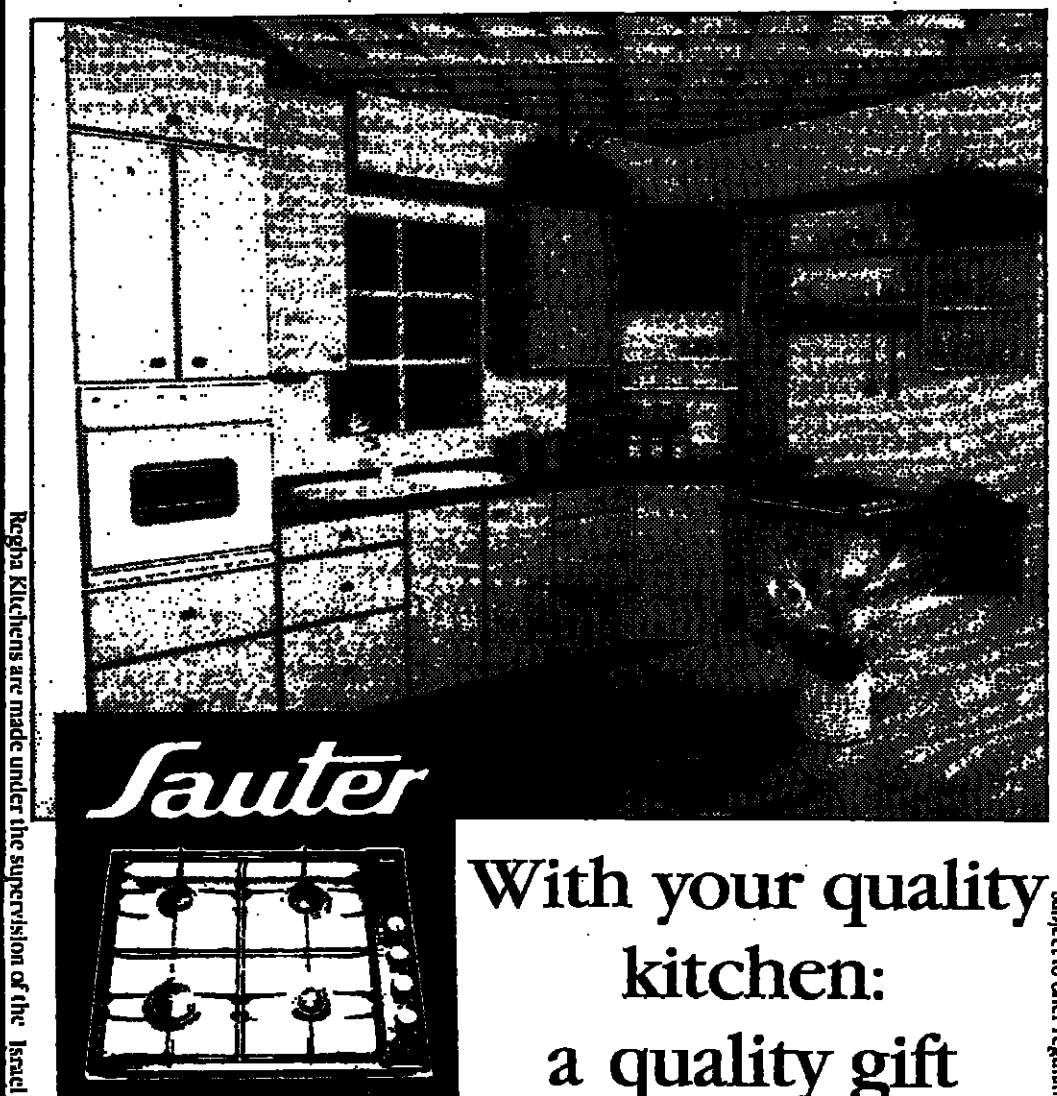
"On December 24 the whole Jewish world will remember and honour their sons — Prisoners of Zion who languish in Soviet prisons and labour camps just because of their wish to live with their people in their homeland. We understand and know that every one of us could be in their place and we stand and salute their courage and bravery. Their names are: Yosef Begun, Leonid Volvovsky, Alexei Magarik, Yuli Edelstein, Yosef Berenshtein, Zachar Zushine, Roald Zelichenok, Yakov Levin, Mark Nepomniashchy, Anatoly Vershinsky, Vladimir Lifshitz, Yosef Zissels, Leonid Shrayev."

DECEMBER 25

Leningrad Jewish cultural activists have sent a message to the 10th anniversary conference of the Moscow Jewish Cultural Symposium, being held this week at Bar-Ilan University. They note that "the spark of Jewish education has not gone out for a single moment, not even in the most isolated corners of the globe."

Boris Begun attempted to visit his father, Prisoner of Zion Yosef Begun, in Chistopol Prison but was turned away. Seeking to repatriate to Israel for more than 15 years, Yosef, 54, is serving a 12-year sentence, his third course of corrective punishment for aliyah activities, advocacy of Jewish culture and teaching the Hebrew language.

REGBA Kitchens come with a Hanukkah gift



Sauter

With your quality kitchen: a quality gift

Buy a Regba kitchen* and, in addition to the well known quality design and finish, you will enjoy a superlative Hanukkah gift: a gas hob by Sauter, the name that means "the last word" in European hobs and cookers.

Offer for limited period!

See the Regba exhibit at the Kibbutz Industries Fair — Dizengoff Centre — Dec. 27 — Jan. 1.

REGBA
KITCHEN DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE

* TEL AVIV — 30 Ibn Gabirol, Tel. 03-252478/9.
* RAMAT GAN — 5 Krimitzki, Tel. 03-733011
* RISHON LEZION — 117 Rothschild, Tel. 03-957527
* REHOVOT — 3 Yavov, Tel. 08-476003
* RAJZILVA — 20 Weizmann, Tel. 052-543557
* NETANYA — 30 Shmuel Hanatziv, Tel. 053-42262

* HAIFA — 26 Herzl, Tel. 04-644468
* HAIFA BAY — Kiryat Ata junction, Tel. 04-726860
* BEER-SHEVA — Ruseco Passage, Tel. 057-77988
* JERUSALEM — 16 Shimonon Hamallat, Tel. 02-226963
* EAST JERUSALEM — Sablat, 32 Sallah e-Din, Tel. 02-273235
* NEW YORK — 105 Madison Ave., Tel. 212-683-2350.

HASHARON

NETANYA'S LARGEST FURNITURE EXHIBITION

- ★ 30 LOUNGE SUITES IN NEW STYLES AND DESIGNS
- ★ LARGE SELECTION OF STYLISH BEDS AND WARDROBES
- ★ DINING AND KITCHEN TABLES AND CHAIRS
- ★ CHILDREN'S FURNITURE

2 FULL FLOORS
1,000 sq.m.

15% REDUCTION FOR NEW IMMIGRANTS.

Excellent service assured

Ilit Furniture Ltd. 11 Kikar Ha'atzmaut, Netanya, Tel. 053-32925.

EDDIE FREUDMANN OF ADIV TOURS LTD.

SOUTH AFRICAN TOUR: \$2,890. Special Group Departure. 25 days, Feb. 12, inc. Kruger Park, Swaziland, Durban, Garden Route, Cape Town and Johannesburg. First Class and De Luxe accommodation where possible. No Shabbat travel.

LONDON THEATRE TOUR: Feb. 11, 7 nights, Mount Royal Hotel \$699 inc. 5 shows. Additional departure March 4, 8 nights \$699 inc. 4 shows. Travel NOW! before Summer price rise (April 1).

SPECIAL: WEEKLY CHINA TOURS, with many variable itineraries.

1 Krause St. Netanya
Tel. 053-37114, 47530
In Jerusalem call Uri, International Ltd.
02-223782, 248688, 242287.

CARPET CLEANING AND REPAIR

★ ALL TYPES OF CARPETS ★ Specializing in PERSIAN and CHINESE Carpets ★ Wall-To-Wall Carpets Cleaned in Your Home ★ Evaluation of Carpets for Insurance Purposes ★ Furniture Cleaning in Your Home

Free collection and delivery
ALL SERVICES FULLY GUARANTEED

ARGAMAN

Tel. 053-31003, 33867.
Old Industrial Zone, Netanya

SESAME Restaurant

The very best food in town

Are you having a Simha at your home? Why not try our outside CATERING SERVICE. Nothing too small, let us quote you. Parties catered for inside Restaurant including BRITOT MILA.

SESAME: 1 Herzl St., Netanya
Tel. 053-24938. (On the Midrachov)

CHUDY FLOWERS Herzliya

Send Your Flowers with Special Care

- ★ Deliveries in Israel and Worldwide
- ★ Your wedding beautified with our creative displays
- ★ Telephone orders welcome

Order now — for the holidays

Ran Chudy, 58 Sokolov St. Herzliya, Tel. 052-543156.

Micky Berkowitz Invites You to a One Day Experience (Free) with PROFESSIONAL INSTRUCTORS

- ★ Nautilus Free Weight Studio
- ★ Exercise Studio
- ★ Aerobics, gymnastics & stretch
- ★ Dry & Wet Saunas
- ★ Poolside Restaurant

50 Nordau St., Herzliya "B" Tel. 052-72624

TEACHING ENGLISH ?

ERIC COHEN BOOKS
Specialists in English Language Teaching Books

5 Hanin St., Rasanana Tel. (052) 453206

CLAL Building 320, Jerusalem Tel. (02) 241773

ANGLO-SAXON is Real Estate

Have a foothold in Israel

For Sale and Rent

- apartments • villas • shops
- plots • vacation flats near the sea

Kikar Hazionut, Herzliya Pituah, Tel. 052-554443.

ALEX TELEVISION

Having problems with your TV, VIDEO, ANTENNA? This is your address for a FAIR DEAL

Equipment checking & consultation at your home, or our workshop
FREE OF CHARGE

Reasonably priced, guaranteed repairs
ALEX TELEVISION: 9 Shmuel Hanatziv, Netanya, Tel. 053-30993 (in the passage).

TILT-A-DOOR

THE BEST GARAGE DOOR IN ISRAEL

Automatic Gates, Barriers
Rolling Shutters & Grilles
for residential, commercial, industrial use

Special Applications for Condominiums

ELTRON LTD., RA'ANANA
TEL. 052-456033

MAGI-CLEAN LTD.

Upholstery & Carpets cleaned in your home

"Stainguard" stain repellent.
Our speciality — cleaning problematical material.
Canvas • Cottons • Automobile upholstery.

FREE ESTIMATES

Commercial Centre, Kfar Shmaryahu, Tel. 052-70645.

PHARMACY MICHAEL BELKIN

HERZLIA MEDICAL CENTER

- Medical & Surgical Supplies
- Baby Needs
- Toiletries & Cosmetics

7 Ramot-Yam, Herzliya Pituach
Tel. 052-548596

DIROT DAN GOMEL NADLAN Real Estate

Largest Selection of Apartments, Cottages and Penthouses

Professional Service and Expert Advice Given in English

137 Ahuza St., Ra'anana, Tel. 052-22352, 28091.

For details call The Jerusalem Post Advertising Dept., Tel Aviv 03-294222 Ask for Gerry Kriss or Susan Berman

Magic doesn't just happen at Hanukkah...

...so it is up to us to help make it happen for those children in need.

There are 15,000 youngsters in government institutions and foster homes. Every year, The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund does its best to give each one of them a gift for Hanukkah. For many these gifts will be the only ones they receive.

For 37 years, you've shown them you care. Please, give generously too.

Contributions can be mailed directly to The Jerusalem Post, P.O. Box 11000, Jerusalem 91000 or brought to any office of The Jerusalem Post: Tel Aviv: 11 Carlsbad (Prestel) Hotel; 10 Gordon St., Jaffa; Tel. 03-5244444. All funds are allocated in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

FIVE-YEAR-OLD Yoni couldn't seem to figure out how to put his feet on the pedals to get his tricycle moving. Whenever four-year-old Tali tried to speak, all that came out of her mouth was an unintelligible jumble of sounds.

Yoni's and Tali's worried parents were directed to the Rehovot Centre for Learning Disabilities, one of the few facilities in the country offering special education to mildly retarded, learning disabled, and motor-impaired pre- and primary-school-age youngsters. Some 30 per cent of these cases, reports say, are hereditary, and five times as many boys as girls are affected.

Supervised by the Ministry of Education and the Rehovot municipality, the 72 students at the centre are under the care of a staff which includes occupational and recreational therapists, a social worker and a psychologist. Students' parents meet there regularly as well in a support group programme.

The special education classes

Learning the hard way

Diana Lerner

offered at the centre can be a lifesaver for children like Yoni and Tali. If their problems are caught and treated early enough, the children may be able to attend regular schools, according to one early childhood educator who regularly refers preschoolers to the centre.

The centre's classes are held five mornings a week in two separate — and poorly equipped — facilities. Convinced that this short school

day isn't enough to meet the needs of most of the students, and faced by the refusal of local or national authorities to provide funding to improve conditions and increase the number of classroom hours, parents of students at the centre realized three years ago that they had to take their children's education into their own hands. They organized an afternoon enrichment programme providing additional hours of recreational dance, art, speech, occupational and music therapy. The supplementary programmes cost the parents NIS 120 per month, and are held during school holidays.

FOR CHILDREN whose learning or motor disabilities are accompanied by behavioural problems, these extra hours are particularly important; today, there is a long waiting list for the enrichment programme. The parents' association also provides scholarships for children whose families can't afford to pay for them.

Recently the parents banded together again, forming an organization called Atara (an acronym for Association for the Therapy Centre of Rehovot). Their goal is to raise \$500,000 from various institutions and individuals to erect a new building and to bring the therapy and treatment procedures offered at the centre up to date to reflect the latest advances. If they reach their goal, the parents of other children like Yoni and Tali will be able to be accommodated at the Rehovot centre as well.

To contact the centre, call 08-74413.

From figures to flowers

Linda Kashani



WALKING THE streets of Moscow in the fall of 1980, Yuri Stern spotted a sign advertising a Japanese flower-arranging course. He rushed home and excitedly told his wife about it.

Elena Stern had been working unhappily as an economist-statistician for eight years. She and Yuri were planning to put in a request to make aliya. Here's your chance to make a change, he told her, and if we get to Israel, maybe you'll be able to put what you learn to use.

Stern's words came true more quickly than he could have imagined. As Elena finished the course in ikebana, as this special type of flower-arranging is called, their request was accepted and they came to live in Israel the next summer.

Today, five years later, Elena is a top flower-arranger working at one of Jerusalem's five-star hotels and, on occasion, at other places — including Beit Hanassi.

A lithe, attractive woman who bubbles with energy, Stern explains that, "I knew I didn't want to go on with statistics and economics, but in Russia, it is very difficult to make a change once you specialize in a field. There, to work with flowers when you have a high academic

degree is considered a great come-down. I hoped with my aliya to make a change.

Stern's arrangements, spread around the lobby of the Ramada Renaissance Hotel, smack of Japanese simplicity and colour sense.

On a corner table is an arrangement of varying shades of pink, accenting the beige and pink-brown decor. There are three pink gerberas, surrounded by magenta-coloured, dried eucalyptus blossoms and some darker flowers representing, as is usual in ikebana, man, heaven and earth. For an added touch, Stern has stuck in a long, looping branch which might have

been picked up on any hiking trail. Indeed, the entire display gives one a feeling of being out in the wild.

Stern's goal in her arrangements is, indeed, to emphasize the natural. Whenever possible, she uses just three flowers, adding dried roots, flowers or bark as a complement.

After decorating the hotel halls numerous times for large occasions, she has been able to develop and perfect her own style. In addition, Stern offers demonstrations for youngsters and older people, tourists and local guests.

"When I demonstrate for Israelis, I show them how to arrange fruits like tomatoes and grapes, using items they have around the house, to

add some colour to their homes."

Since coming on aliya, Stern has learned a few new things from local experts, and has become an active member in the Society for the Promotion of Flower-Arranging in Israel which is based in Tel Aviv. Its Jerusalem branch sponsored an exhibition/competition this summer where Stern's arrangements were highly acclaimed.

Future plans? Stern says she would eventually like to open her own flower shop and offer courses in flower arranging. In addition, she would like to perfect her methods by studying European and Japanese techniques in more depth.

It's a long way from a career in figures.

ONLY ABOUT one out of three Israelis would be willing to donate organs of a dead relative to save the life of a stranger. Even fewer are ready to donate their own organs.

These statistics, the results of an opinion poll, were disclosed recently at a meeting of Matan, the voluntary society aimed at promoting the donation of organs for transplant. Some 400 Israelis with renal failure or insufficiency are currently waiting for a kidney transplant, and every year there are about 150 more who need and are suited for the operation.

The cost of caring for a kidney patient while he waits for a transplant is \$20,000 a year — a heavy burden on the public purse. A kidney transplant costs much less, but patients who undergo the operation must still get anti-rejection drugs and other treatment, costing several thousand dollars annually.

FOUR PATIENTS at Jerusalem's Hadassah-University Hospital have died waiting for heart transplants since the operation received the halachic approval of the chief rabbis a few months ago.

The reason was the lack of donated hearts. As soon as a suitable one is available, the doctors plan to proceed immediately.

A study day on transplants and Halacha was held recently at the hospital, with participation by rabbis and physicians. A heart transplant at Hadassah will cost an estimated \$8,500 — a fraction of the cost abroad — plus an additional \$4,000 for anti-rejection treatment.

AN IMPORTANT boost has been given to research into the biological causes of schizophrenia and other mental illnesses with the establishment of a fund for young Israeli scientists in the field.

Enosh, the Israel Association for the Mentally Ill, is sponsoring the fund, established with \$30,000 in seed money from Harry Stern of Melrose Park, Pa. Researchers in the field are invited to present prop-

Vital donations

THE HEALTH SCAN

Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

especially those who fear needles.

THOSE WHO want to get flu vaccine but can't find it in the pharmacies may get the same protection from a pill called Amantidine. However, unlike the vaccine, the pill requires a doctor's prescription, as it may produce many side effects. Doctors recommend that if you are healthy and relatively young, you're better off getting neither the vaccine nor the pill, and take your chances with influenza. The pill is manufactured in Israel and in Switzerland, and Israeli pharmacies report no shortage of it so far. One must take two pills a day for 10 days to keep oneself from coming down with the flu. It may not be taken at the same time as alcohol and a number of other drugs, and can cause confusion, weakness and cardiac insufficiency.

Lasers for the treatment of diseases of the alimentary tract are being used for the first time in Israel at Hadassah-University Hospital in Jerusalem.

Prof. Daniel Rachmilewitz, head of the gastroenterology department, says the laser is effective in stopping serious bleeding in the digestive tract (as in bleeding ulcers) and in removing obstructing tumours in the esophagus, the upper stomach and lower bowel.

In cases of large benign tumours in the lower bowel, close to the anus, where surgery is complicated, it is possible to treat it almost completely with few if any complications.

But, says Rachmilewitz, laser treatment is not a substitute for surgery, which gives long-term results. Lasers are best when a patient will not survive an operation.

The Hadassah laser is being manufactured by Laser Industries in Israel, and being used at the hospital by Dr. Alexander Fish, who studied its operation in leading centres in Holland and Belgium. The depart-

GOOD NEWS for diabetics: A syringe without a needle is now available that ejects insulin by pressure through the skin.

Called the "Jet Syringe," it was developed by the Pri Mada company in Israel. According to the company, the needle-less syringe diffuses the insulin more equally than those with the needle. Doctors found that the new type requires the use of less insulin. The instrument weighs only 185 grams, and can be adjusted to use one of five different pressure levels. It is also suitable for children,

THE world's population was only 2.6 billion in 1950. Since then, both birth and death rates, have declined, but death rates dropped faster than birth rates, thus increasing the world population. By the middle of 1985, there were 4.9 billion people on earth.

The most populous countries are China (1,037 billion in 1985), India (768 million) the USSR (278 million), the U.S. (239 million), Indonesia (173 million) and Brazil 140 (million).

WITHOUT PUBLICITY, Soviet doctors have for some time been using "Western" techniques to help married couples overcome the problem of childlessness.

Some facts about their work were given to the newspaper *Liternaya Gazeta* recently by Boris Leonov of the All-Union Research Centre for Health Protection of Mothers and Children. Prof. Leonov heads the laboratory for early embryo-genesis at the centre.

Soviet surrogate mothers are already carrying children for women who cannot do so for health reasons, said the professor — but he added that the attitude to the practice differs greatly under socialism and capitalism. What happened in the West was that a "social stratum of rich

Soviet surrogates

women, who are unwilling to carry their own child for egoistic reasons, hire surrogate mothers for a large sum of money," said Leonov.

In the Soviet Union, by contrast, women who accepted the role of temporary mother were performing a noble deed. "This should be regarded not only as socially acceptable, but as a humane — even heroic — act," he said, clearly responding to criticism of the development.

In an interview with the West German magazine *Stern*, Leonov also discussed the possibility of impregnating men.

ANSWERING the question, should a modern man do everything technically possible to carry his own baby, Leonov answered, "No, it is better for men and women each to follow the path ordained by nature."

He gave a no less conclusive opinion on sex-change surgery.

"As for those men who opt for total feminization, they are more in need of a psychiatrist [than a midwife]," he said. Only a hardened cynic, in the guise of a surgeon, is capable of amputating a healthy leg on the demand of an unbalanced patient. A real doctor will not submit to this," Leonov then went on to

reveal that his laboratory was concentrating on "new ways of treating certain forms of sterility" including extra-corporeal impregnation.

Answering a question as to whether medicine can help sterile husbands, Leonov explained that "the only solution" — in this case was artificial insemination from a donor.

"When we started studying this question several years ago," he said, "we did not know what our patients would think of this extremely delicate problem. Now it has become clear that they have a positive approach to it."

(London Observer Service)

Today is edited by Amy Levinson.

הכרזה מן האגוד

Manufacturers score economic reform

Hitting industry when it's down

By SIMON LOUISON
For The Jerusalem Post
TEL AVIV. — Why should a grocer obtain money at the same rate as an exporter? That's the question about the economic reform plan that most bothers industrialists.

An informal survey of a number of leading manufacturing executives conducted by *The Jerusalem Post* found that old attitudes die hard. Economic theories relating to "neutral investment climates" and so on, hold little sway with these gentlemen. As far as they are concerned, their industries are the productive part of the economy, they earn the foreign exchange, therefore they should get incentives to produce more and benefits to make it worth their while.

All the industrialists surveyed agreed on the need for economic reform and that the problems of industry had not only not been addressed, but would be exacerbated by the Treasury's reform programme. But there was diverging opinion about particular aspects, such as personal taxation and capital market reform.

Tadrian president Yigal Ne'eman expressed the view put by a number of others that there was a basic need to shift resources from the service sector. Instead the economic plan will worsen the situation for manufacturers by removing benefits and will help the service sector by lowering the cost of finance and making it more available.

"The No. 1 problem is the lack of growth. Industry has lost its competitive position because of the high cost of labour and the inability to compete with imports, and the plan doesn't refer to this at all," said Ne'eman.

He complained that the basic rationale of the Treasury's plan was "far-fetched." The relationship between putting more money in people's pockets and their investing more in industry is pretty tenuous. Why not directly assist the manufacturing sector? Ne'eman asked.

Rather than acknowledge that in-

dustry is in the worst shape it's been for years, the Treasury's economic package removes benefits such as tax concessions for shift workers and transport allowances.

The loss of these and other concessions will inevitably boost the cost of labour, the industrialists said. Motorola Israel Ltd. E. Livnat said



Yigal Ne'eman: The No. 1 problem is the lack of growth. Industry has lost its competitive position because of the high cost of labour.

the manufacturers had been attacked by ministers for granting wage hikes they couldn't afford. But Livnat insisted that other than the cost-of-living adjustments, his company held the wage line last year.

Livnat admitted that his industry was "dramatically shrinking" but the Treasury plan's impact on the electronics industry would be to worsen the situation. Motorola, which is American-owned, will lose the tax benefits of foreign ownership, for example.

Livnat noted that exporters had

been getting special rates, which they now stand to lose in the capital market as partial compensation for



Eli Hurvitz: The Treasury should have come out with a bolder plan but with a long lead-time for people to discuss it.

effectively freezing the shekel/dollar exchange rate. "The shekel has been held and wages will go up. Now compensatory benefits will be ended, what will be left?" he asks.

Dan Propper, general manager of Osem Food Industries Ltd. voiced the major theme of industrialists. The cost of labour must be cut, and that can be done without hurting workers. He noted the average worker only saw about one-third of the cost of keeping him employed in his take-home pay. The cost of National Insurance Institute contributions was too high, and other social benefits "on paper" should also be cut, Propper said.

This theme was echoed by Koor Industries Ltd. president Yeshayahu Gavish. His principle concern is the

indexation of wages. Until this problem is addressed, the economic plan is only playing with peripheral issues as far as industry is concerned. How to give workers on lower rates a higher net pay without increasing the gross cost to employers is a critical issue.

Propper is particularly positive ab-



Yeshayahu Gavish: The principal concern is the indexation of wages. Until this problem is addressed, the economic plan is only playing with peripheral issues.

out plans to reform the tax rates for high-income earners.

"Lowering the burden of income tax on high-income earners has given much needed more incentive to work which has been missing in many fields for many years," he says. However, he is sceptical about such changes turning tax evaders into taxpayers. The move should be accompanied by heavier punitive penalties.

Bad news say bankers

Third World paying its debts too quickly

WASHINGTON (AP). — Some Third World nations are repaying their loans to banks in the U.S. and other industrialized countries — and that trend has got international finance experts worried.

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), "developing

'Developing countries should not reduce their total debt. ... They pay off individual debts, then borrow more,' says one expert.

countries...repaid \$7.1 billion net to international banks during the first half of 1986, in contrast to their \$2.3b. in net borrowings in the same period a year earlier.

Their net additional borrowings amounted to \$9b. in 1985 — down substantially from \$15b. in 1984 and \$35b. in 1983, the IMF said.

The IMF's Bureau of Statistics said 15 heavily indebted countries, targeted by Treasury Secretary James Baker III for additional lending, instead repaid a net \$3.4b. during the first six months of this year.

Paying back debts may seem like a sign of prosperity, but it is actually the opposite, said Robert Solomon, former director of international finance at the Federal Reserve Board.

"Developing countries should not reduce their total debt, any more than big corporations do," he said. "They pay off individual debts, but then they borrow more."

The purpose of additional borrowing is to produce more goods, create new jobs and raise the standard of living by exploiting natural resources and building new factories. When money flows back to the more developed countries, the poor ones have less available for their own development.

"It's a sign that something's wrong," said Solomon, now a guest scholar at the Brookings Institution. "We need something to supplement the Baker plan."

Baker last year asked for \$29b. in new lending to the 15 debtor countries — \$20b. of it from the banks. In return, they would adopt policies friendlier to private enterprise, under programmes worked out with the World Bank. A beginning was made by the \$12b. lending package for Mexico, approved this fall.

There was some new lending to debtor countries by the banks during the first six months of 1986, but that was exceeded by the loan repayments.

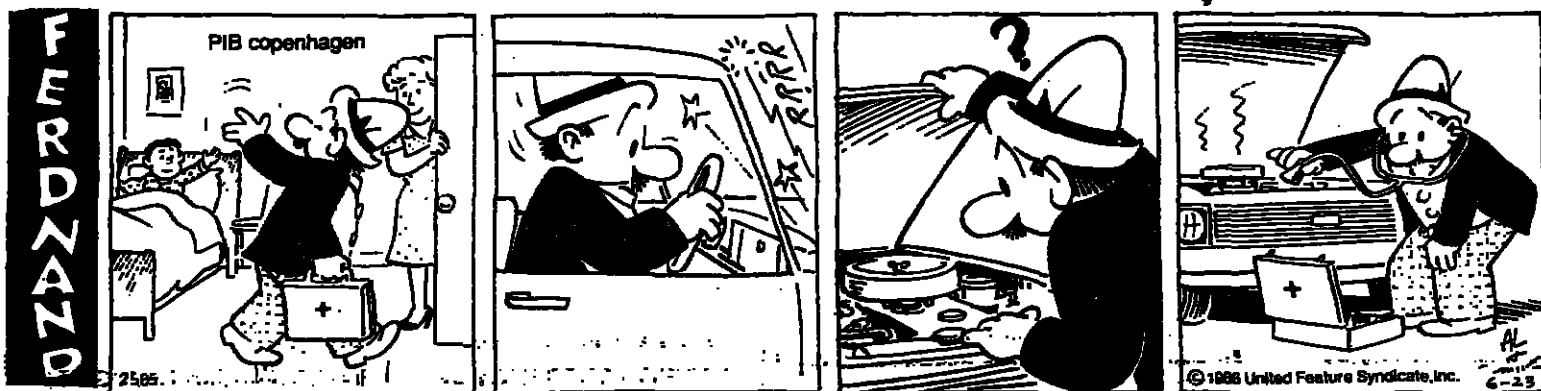
Overall, the impact of these developments on the Third World's total debt is small. Poor countries owe well over \$1 trillion, so the net repayment in the first half of 1986 amounted to less than 1 per cent.

The outflow from the poor countries was in addition to the much heavier payments of interest they make on the money they still owe. The World Bank estimated that at \$38.5b. for 1985, because interest rates have dropped the figure for 1986 will probably be lower, but still total several tens of billions.

In addition, many prosperous people in the poor countries continue to send their money to safe havens in the U.S. and elsewhere in what is called "capital flight."

"Repayments of international bank loans in the first half of 1986 were accompanied by a large decline in bank deposits of developing countries — in the amount of \$17.5b.," the IMF reported. "The large withdrawal was in contrast to deposits of \$10.2b. in the first half of 1985."

The combination of repayments to banks and the decline of deposits indicates that poor countries are tapping their reserves to keep up with interest payments, said William R. Cline, a senior fellow at the Institute for International Economics.



Security gear to go on display

Israeli made anti-terror and other security equipment will get its own trade fair for the first time

By SIMON LOUISON
For The Jerusalem Post
TEL AVIV. — The security and anti-terrorism products industry in Israel has grown considerably the last few years — and the Export Institute intends to capitalize by holding an international congress and exhibition here next year.

The exhibition and congress, to be held at the Tel Aviv Hilton in the second week of June and called Sedat (Security, Defence and Anti-Terrorism), is getting strong official backing. Financed by the Ministries of Police, Defence, and Industry and Trade, Sedat hopes to attract over 350 international buyers, importers and agents to the exhibition of exclusively Israeli products. A feature of the exhibition will be a display of products in action during mock hijacking and piracy rescue operations.

The congress, which will be held in conjunction with the exhibition, will take advantage of the current international interest in dealing with terrorism where Israel has, through necessity, gained considerable expertise.

Israel's burgeoning security industry is a spin-off of both the political situation and the development of an indigenous arms industry. Exports are expected to total between \$60 million-70m. this year from more than 100 firms, most of which are less than five years old.



Robot sappers like this will be among the security and anti-terror equipment on exhibit. (Rivka Finder)

The exhibition is the first held by the Export Institute for this line of products. Institute officials say exports could double within a year with the right kind of promotion.

"The local companies are relatively small and their export marketing abilities have not yet developed. We want to encourage marketers to push their exports," says Nathan Hoshen, director of the Export Institute's industrial products division.

Hoshen also says he hopes the exhibition will produce joint venture operations between Israeli and foreign partners. Many Israeli companies are long on technological know-how but short on capital.

Groups from the Netherlands, Finland, Brazil, Argentina, Zaire, Japan and the Far East have already expressed interest in attending.

CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- 1 Earn high pay as a croupier? (4,2,3,5)
 - 9 Accurately defined new recipes (7)
 - 10 What you may be told by your friends if patient (3,4)
 - 41 Revered figure in holding company (4)
 - 12 Foreign coin I scrutinise for a devoted brother (10)
 - 14 Business or what may distract one from it, perhaps (6)
 - 15 Keeps pressing for experts on Iranian culture (8)
 - 17 A tawny brown female bird I brought in from Attica (8)
 - 18 Speculative craftsman who makes leisurely progress? (6)
 - 21 Correct attire for drill instruction (5,5)
 - 22 Among the lesser folk in feudal times he was (4)
 - 24 Seats turned round in a place near Windsor (7)
 - 25 Not in top gear, apparently (7)
 - 26 Uncommonly tight (2,5,2,1,4)
- DOWN**
- 1 A duplicate parcel I unwrapped (7)
 - 2 Warning to park visitors to give marijuana a wide berth? (4,3,3,5)
 - 3 Matthew Arnold's favourite flower (4)
 - 4 The Royal Society incorporates one of them (6)
 - 5 Artfully contrive a victory for a skilled technician (8)
 - 6 The last of the beef for the beginners' course, maybe (6,4)
 - 7 What every EEC country has the right to do if dissatisfied (3,3,4)
 - 8 Trees that can reach a great height (6)
 - 13 Key man who goes round checking to see if the notes are all right (5,5)
 - 16 Rex wearing his tweed jacket? (8)
 - 17 A vote to the other side (6)
 - 19 Game no answer (7)
 - 20 Volcanic island in which there is Chianti to drink (6)
 - 23 A portico the Salvation Army gets round to (4)

SCRIBBLE PAD

Yesterday's Solution

TRUMPETERS MIND
A N E O C E F D I
C A D E R C A B L E G R A M
K E O C S M I I
B R O U H A H A I B S E N
R P T I R N U
O C A R I N A T R I E S T E
C O N
K R I S S I N G A S T O U N D
B T U L T O
O U I J A D A V L I G H T
T S T G S N W L
T A S T E L E S S A W A R E
O U D C U P R L
M I E N A N I M A T E D L Y

QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1 Write, 4 Inform, 9 Also-ran, 10 Gavel, 11 Tier, 12 Outcome, 13 Cod, 14 Moth, 16 Apse, 18 Pup, 20 Refusal, 21 Salt, 24 Slain, 25 Mistake, 26 Oddity, 27 Asset.

DOWN: 1 Wealth, 2 Issue, 3 Elre, 5 Nightcap, 6 Obvious, 7 Mildew, 8 Snood, 13 Chestnut, 15 Offhand, 17 Fresco, 18 Plume, 19 Street, 22 Amass, 23 Asia.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Assuta, 12 King George, 224872; Balam, Salah Edin, 272315; Shu'fat, Shu'fat Road, 810108; Der Aidawa, Herod's Gate, 282058.

Tel Aviv: Rimona, 16 Ziman, Nahlat Yitzhak, 257678; Briut, 28 King George, 283701.

Netanya: Porat, 76 Patah Tilva, 40867; Haifa: Hanassi, 33 Sderot Hanassi, 333312.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Shaara Zedek (pediatrics, surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology), Bikur Holim (internal, obstetrics, E.N.T.).

Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).

Netanya: Laniado

POLICE 100

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 924444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

FIRE 102

In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, number of your local station is in the front of the phone directory.

FIRST AID 101

Magen David Adom
In emergencies dial 101 in most parts of the country. In addition:

Ashdod 41333 Jerusalem 523133
Ashkelon 23333 Kiron 344442
Bat Yam 5211111 Kiryat Shmona 444334
Beersheba 74767 Nahariya 923333
Carmiel 988555 Netanya 23333
Dan Region 7811111 Patah Tilva 5231111
Elitz 723 Rehovot 451332
Hadera 22333 Rishon LeZion 942333
Haifa 512233 Safed 30333
Hatzor 36333 Tel Aviv 240111
Holon 803133 Tiberias 40111
* Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) service in the area, around the clock.

"Eran" — Emotional First Aid. Tel. Jerusalem 227171, Tel Aviv 261111 (children/youth 03-251113), Haifa 672222, Beersheba 418111, Netanya 36316.

Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 234818, Jerusalem — 245554, and Haifa 382611.

Jerusalem Institute for Drug Problems. Tel. 653222, 653202, 14 Bethlehem Rd.

The National Poison Control Centre at Rambam Hospital, phone (04) 529205, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.

Kusaf Holim Information Centre. Tel. 03-433300, 433500 Sunday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

FLIGHTS

24-Hours Flight Information Service: Call 03-8712484 (multi-line). Arrivals Only (Taped Message) 03-381111 (20 lines)

Light and Enlightenment

STUDENT POST

(for ages 15-18)

HEY THERE!

(for ages 12-14)

The Jerusalem Post's youth editions —

the perfect enlightenment for your children or students at a special Hanukka offer:

A 6 month subscription (January to June 1987) for only NIS 8.50

PLUS the December 1986 issue FREE!

Special bulk order rate (10 subscriptions or more) NIS 7.50 each

To: The Youth Magazines,
P.O. Box 81, Jerusalem 91000

I would like to receive the 6 month subscription to (indicate clearly the paper of your choice):

☐ STUDENT POST ☐ HEY THERE!

Name (please print your name in English and Hebrew)

Address _____

City _____ Postal Code _____ Tel. _____

Enclosed is my cheque for NIS _____ payable to The Jerusalem Post.

MARKET PLACE

MYRA MACDONALD

Surviving 'big bang'

Business is booming on Britain's Unlisted Securities Market (USM), where the shares of smaller companies are traded, confounding fears that it would be submerged in the market transformation wrought by "big bang."

Analysts had expected the USM to suffer from the October 27 restructuring, and predicted big brokerage conglomerates would focus on a limited number of so-called "Alpha stocks," leaving few to make markets in the shares of smaller companies.

But, in fact, USM turnover and the number of bargains struck daily has been rising steadily, market participants say.

According to Peter Whittall, an analyst at brokers Kleinwort Greaves, "It's very, very healthy and all the fears have proved completely unfounded."

The USM, set up with only 10 companies in 1980 under the umbrella of the London Stock Exchange, now caters for more than 360 companies. In total, over 500 have joined the market, some of them moving on to a main stock exchange listing or disappearing through acquisitions.

The USM's market capitalization was approximately the equivalent of \$7.1 billion last week, up 36 per cent from a year earlier, according to figures from brokers Hoare Govett.

But the market is still tiny compared with the main stock exchange on which almost 5,000 stocks have a market capitalization of more than \$1.5 trillion.

As London becomes more important as a financial centre, the USM is also attracting an increasing number of overseas companies wanting to use the city as an international base but which are not big enough for a full stock exchange listing.

"The USM is a very, very high profile market for the size of the companies on it. It is definitely a good market for a growing company which wants to see its share price perform well," Whittall said.

Stock exchange figures show there were an average 2,598 USM bargains struck each day in the two weeks to December 5, the latest available figures, compared with an average 1,401 in the two weeks to September 12.

The growth comes despite underperformance against the main market.

The Datastream USM index, a weighted all-market index, shows 21 per cent growth in the last year, 17 per cent growth over two years and 32 per cent growth over three years, compared with 22 per cent, 39 per cent and 76 per cent for the main market's Financial Times All-Share index.

The number of market-makers dealing in shares in the USM has, if anything, increased since "big bang," brokers say.

A spokesman for brokers Cazenove and Co. said his company was now making markets in the shares of smaller companies, after deciding investor interests were already well served by the large number of market makers for Alpha stocks.

More may follow. "Some of the smaller market-makers may find they are a bit out of their depth among the Alpha stocks and may be a lot happier in the USM," Whittall said.

Although turnover is improving, analysts cite signs that some small USM firms are becoming harder to trade.

However, most are companies which have been on the USM for a long time and which have never enjoyed any real interest.

Geoffrey Douglas, an analyst for Hoare Govett, said liquidity problems would always exist for some shares on the USM given the nature of the companies involved.

Only around 36 per cent of the average USM company's stock is freely available to be traded on the market, while the rest is usually owned by directors or larger interests.

Brokers and analysts are also concerned companies may be moving prematurely to full listings on the stock exchange on the mistaken assumption this will improve their share marketability.

A total 58 companies left the USM last year compared with 29 the year before, Hoare Govett said, while there were 72 new entrants to the market, unchanged from last year.

They say high-flyers at the top end of the USM could easily get lost among the larger companies on the stock exchange, while at the top of the USM they enjoy a disproportionate amount of attention for their size.

The liquidity of the USM may also face a challenge from a third market, to be set up by the stock exchange on January 26, aimed at companies which are too small or do not have a long enough trading record to join the USM.

Listing requirements will be less strict, and the stock exchange hopes to bring in many companies which are already traded on the unofficial over-the-counter (OTC) market.

John Passey, chairman of OTC Securities PLC, said the volume of OTC trading, which has involved 250 companies over the past three years, demonstrates the need for a third market.

A further market is being considered by a group of brokers, lawyers

Eisenberg to head Israel Corp.

Post Economic Staff
Industrialist Shaul Eisenberg will move to the helm of Israel Corp. after the board accepted the resignation of Chairman Shalom Ariev yesterday.

Eisenberg, who gained a controlling stake in the investment holding company in 1984, will become chairman of its board as of February 1. Tsvi Tsur will serve as vice chairman, as well as the new chairman of Zim Navigation Co.

Tsur had been a member of the board of directors of Zim, which is 50 per cent held by Israel Corp. Ariev in a statement to the board said he was resigning as part of an agreement with Eisenberg to serve as chairman temporarily. "I agreed, at the request of Mr. Eisenberg, to act as head of the company for an interim period. Now, with the completion of that term, I am presenting my resignation," Ariev said in a statement. No mention was made of his future plans.

Eisenberg thanked Ariev for serving in "the difficult and demanding position on an interim basis." Otherwise, the statement from Israel Corp. gave no other details, surrounding the resignation or why it occurred yesterday.

Eisenberg took the occasion to score government involvement in bringing private investors to Israel, saying the job could be better handled by the private sector, as Israel Corp. does.

"This process does not need the assistance or mediation of committees or high government officials," he said but should be the fruit of direct dialogue between Israel and foreign business executives.

Eisenberg said that as Israel Corp. pursued this goal, he was counting on the help of his two aides, Tsur and General Manager Aharon Zeller. The company posted a slim NIS 500,000 profit in the first half of 1986, compared with an adjusted NIS 3 million in the same period in 1985. In previous years, Israel Corp. registered huge losses, largely as a

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.



Shaul Eisenberg (lppa)

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

consequence of its holding in Zim, which was hit by the worldwide shipping slump.

Discount to unveil new services

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Report

TEL AVIV — Israel Discount Bank will unveil a major new development next Sunday in the services it offers the general public.

The new product is still a closely-guarded secret, known to only a handful of senior bank executives, but *The Jerusalem Post* has learned that it is designed to achieve three aims simultaneously. They are:

- Utilize Discount's heavy investment in advanced technology and specifically in branch automation.
- Tie-in with the bank's division of branch services into business and personal departments, and
- Offer Discount customers a unique and — so it is believed — difficult-to-copy service.

Discount has lagged behind its two bigger rivals, Banks Leumi and Hapoalim, this year, as they have rapidly broadened the range of consumer banking services they offer to their clients. Discount has been perceived as reacting to the initiatives of others, rather than taking the lead in introducing its own products.

The new venture, if it is as innovative as Discount officials are claiming, should do much to change this perception.

The bank is going out of its way to attract maximum public attention. The new product, or products, are to be revealed in a blaze of media attention at a full-scale press conference at 10:00 on Sunday morning.

The timing was carefully planned to obtain wide coverage for the bank in the weekly economic supplements of the main afternoon papers which appear on Tuesday.

Dollar drops in light trading

LONDON (Reuters) — The dollar ended sharply lower in Europe, hit by corporate and speculative selling in a very thin year-end market, dealers said.

The dollar closed at 1.9435 Deutschmarks, down nearly two pence from a 1.9625 opening and from Wednesday's 1.970 finish. It fluctuated less against the yen during the day, ending at 159.05 after a 159.60 opening. But the dollar ended down nearly three yen from Wednesday's 161.95 close.

While sentiment is for a lower dollar in the new year, dealers said, short-term fluctuations were difficult to predict as movements were exaggerated by the low volume of trading. In New York, the dollar edged up slightly from mid-day lows

Bourse chief hits plan for levy on turnover

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter

TEL AVIV — Tel Aviv stock exchange chairman Haim Stoessel yesterday came down strongly against a turnover tax on trading on the exchange and said a capital gains tax, though desirable, was not currently practical.

Speaking at a press conference held at the exchange to review the year's developments in and around the exchange, Stoessel criticized politicians who make public pronouncements about possible taxation of trading, without considering the damage that these could cause.

Price falls sparked by recent tax of taxes had, Stoessel claimed, cost the Treasury tax revenues that it would otherwise have garnered, because most investors, especially companies, are now liable for income tax on their profits on financial investments.

Any price drops in the last days of the financial year meant that profits would be reduced and hence less taxes would be paid. Furthermore, falls in the bond market meant that the government's cost of borrowing, through new bond issues, was raised. These losses might well outweigh

any putative extra revenue that a turnover tax could achieve. A capital gains tax, said Stoessel, was a complex issue which was not relevant at the moment. "If, at some future time, the government undertakes a thorough tax reform, then there would certainly be a case for instituting a capital gains tax. Such taxes exist on almost every major stock market in the world," noted the Tase chairman, "but the current fragile state of the exchange here makes this idea impractical."

Stoessel said 1986 had marked a turning-point in the fortunes of the share market, after three successive years of declines. Turnover had doubled in real terms, more money had been raised — including by five new companies registering their shares for trading, compared with none in 1985 — and the bond market had seen a major revival in new issues from non-government issuers, as the first stage of the capital market reform came into effect.

These trends were likely to continue in 1987, and would be considerably strengthened if the Treasury's plans for wider-ranging reforms were realized in the coming months, he predicted.

agreement between the Treasury and importers over the final price for the consumer. *The Post* apologizes for the delay.

agreement between the Treasury and importers over the final price for the consumer. *The Post* apologizes for the delay.

agreement between the Treasury and importers over the final price for the consumer. *The Post* apologizes for the delay.

agreement between the Treasury and importers over the final price for the consumer. *The Post* apologizes for the delay.

agreement between the Treasury and importers over the final price for the consumer. *The Post* apologizes for the delay.

agreement between the Treasury and importers over the final price for the consumer. *The Post* apologizes for the delay.

agreement between the Treasury and importers over the final price for the consumer. *The Post* apologizes for the delay.

agreement between the Treasury and importers over the final price for the consumer. *The Post* apologizes for the delay.

agreement between the Treasury and importers over the final price for the consumer. *The Post* apologizes for the delay.

agreement between the Treasury and importers over the final price for the consumer. *The Post* apologizes for the delay.

agreement between the Treasury and importers over the final price for the consumer. *The Post* apologizes for the delay.

agreement between the Treasury and importers over the final price for the consumer. *The Post* apologizes for the delay.

agreement between the Treasury and importers over the final price for the consumer. *The Post* apologizes for the delay.

agreement between the Treasury and importers over the final price for the consumer. *The Post* apologizes for the delay.

agreement between the Treasury and importers over the final price for the consumer. *The Post* apologizes for the delay.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:
General Share Index 125.20+0.10%
Non-Bank Index 163.20-0.22%
Arrangement 108.17+0.30%
Insurance 183.03+0.74%
Commerce Services 200.27+0.45%
Real Estate 205.16-0.10%
Industrials 143.46-0.46%
Textiles 208.77-0.24%
Metals 160.27-1.48%
Electronics 98.96-0.41%
Chemicals 128.30-0.32%
Industrial Invest. 143.80-0.28%
Investment Cos. 171.18-0.43%
General Bond Index 119.96+0.04%
Index-linked Bonds 122.01+0.10%
Fully-linked 118.79-0.01%
Partially-linked 94.79+0.34%
Short-term 0-2 yrs 114.39+0.11%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs 116.11-0.02%
Long-term 5+ yrs 111.83+0.23%

Share Movements:
Advances 112 (228)
of which 5%+ 9 (24)
"buyers only" 0 (3)
Declines 146 (40)
of which 5%+ 15 (5)
"sellers only" 2 (2)
Unchanged 122 (118)
Trading Halt 39 (35)

Bond Market Trends:
Index-linked: Stable/Falls to 0.5%
3% fully-linked: Stable/Falls to 0.5%

Turnovers:
Shares — total NIS 10,482,200
Arrangement NIS 2,819,100
Non-Bank NIS 7,673,100
Bonds — total NIS 21,422,300
Index-linked NIS 5,133,900
Dollar-linked NIS 4,643,100
Treasury Bills NIS 10,816,500

4.25% fully-linked 80% linked Double-linked Dollar-linked:
Admon Generally rises to 1%
Gilboa Generally rises to 1.5%
For Curr. denominated Treasury Bills (annual yield) 21.10-21.80%

Arrangement yields:
IDB ord. 15.10%
Union 0.1 14.32%
Discount A 15.04%
Mizrahi r. 15.28%
Hapoalim r. 14.98%
General A 15.08%
Leumi r. 15.28%
Fin. Trade 1 13.27%

Trade & Services
Meir Eran 1301 2346
Supercal 2 7860 550 -1.3
Delek r. 2450 6255
Lightstar 14180 20 +1.1
Cold Storage 1850 413
Dan Hotels 1480 -2.4
Yarden Hotel 2730 150
Hilton 1 23501 +0.3
Team 1 1947 2179 +2.6

Real Estate, Building and Agriculture
Asom 833 6756
Eilon 539 13384
Africa Int. 0.1 37300 219 +1.4
Dankner 4100 189 -5.3
Prop. & Bldg. 3955 1801
Savaya 0.1 4650 828
ILBC r. 60500 46 +0.6
Rasco r. 9156 65 +5.0
Mehadim 7660 222
Hadarim 1350 800

Industrials
Dubek b 4900 1116 -0.8
Ph-Ze 1 11850 no trading
Sunfrost Elite 16500 449 -
Adgar 545 1925 +0.9
Argaman r. 17840 79 -1.9
Delta G 1 3020 2704 -1.0
Maquette 1 5261 444 +3.2
Eagle 1 15500 92 -2.1
Polgar 3555 236 +0.3
Schoeller 15600 105 -
Rogosin 2745 480 -1.3
Urdan 0.1 r. 7110 90 -1.9
Is. Can Co. 1 2859 2245 -1.2
Zion Cables 2193 370 -4.4
Pecker Steel 13428 40 -0.1
Elbit 385500 12 -0.1

Financial Institutions
Agric C no trading
Ind. Dev. DD no trading
Clal Leasing 0.1 18000 5 -1.6

Insurance
Ararat 0.1 r. 1470 410 -
Hassneh 397 19525 -2.3
Phoenix 0.1 73 11575 +5.1
Hamshar 6870 10 +1.0
Menorah 1 2186 105 +4.8
Sahar r. 5280 180 +0.2
Zion Hold. 1 8878 3 -

Typist, W/P Operators, Dictaphone Typists, Telex Operators!
Come to us and join the big time!
Top-paying, interesting, temporary/permanent jobs
Flexible hours
HEVER
TRANSLATORS POOL LTD.

KING DAVID TOWERS
NORTH TEL AVIV
Double flat + swimming pool
270 sq.m. — 6 rooms
Unique in Israel.
"Miki Naveh"

Petrol stations in Jerusalem plan strike

By KEN SCHACHTER
For The Jerusalem Post

Petrol station owners in Jerusalem will stage a strike from 4 p.m. today until 6 a.m. Wednesday, a trade association official said yesterday.

Yisrael Scricks, general secretary of the Association of Petrol Station Owners in Israel, said the action was a protest against an Energy Ministry plan to build small roadside self-service petrol stations.

The plan would allow each municipality to decide if it wanted the automated self-service stations.

which would accept credit cards as payment.

He said his organization's 35 members fear a loss in income. "We're fighting for a living," he said.

Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing Director

THE JERUSALEM
POST

Erwin Frenkel
Editor

Eli Noy General Manager
Shalom Weiss Treasurer
Avraham Levin Advertising Manager
Yosef Horn Press Manager
Ray Lewis Circulation Manager

David Landau Associate Managing Editor
David Gross Associate Managing Editor
Yakov Ravel Editorial Editor
Shalom Cohen Op-Ed Editor
Hazon Shet Supplements Editor

Founded in 1932 by GERSHON AGRON, who was Editor until 1955; Editor 1955-1974
TED LURIE, Editor 1974-1975 LEA BEN DOR, EDITORIAL OFFICES AND
ADMINISTRATION The Jerusalem Post Building, Romema, Jerusalem P.O. Box 81
(91000) Telephone 551616, Telex 26121, Fax 551670, TEL AVIV 9 Rehov Carlebach,
P.O. Box 20126 (61201) Telephone 294222, 282231-6 (six lines) Fax 202528, HAIFA 16
Rehov Nordau, Hadar Hacarmel, P.O. Box 4810 (31047) Telephone 645444, Published
daily, except Saturdays, in Jerusalem, Israel by The Palestine Post Ltd. Printed by The
Jerusalem Post Press in Jerusalem. Registered at the G.P.O. The Jerusalem Post 1986.
Reproduction, or storage in a retrieval system, or any other form, prohibited without
permission.

No end to the affair

CRIS of jubilation from the Likud corner accompanied the release Sunday night of a news-story on a report by a team of government jurists headed by the attorney-general on the police inquiry into the Shin Bet affair. The report was said to provide conclusive proof of the complete innocence of Yitzhak Shamir, premier - and civilian head of the Shin Bet - now as well as two years ago, when the affair originated.

The rejoicing was, however, a trifle premature. So, too, were demands for apology from Alignment politicians who were supposed to have maligned Mr. Shamir for his role, or lack of it, in the affair.

True, the team of jurists did, indeed, after sifting all the evidence gathered by police, find Mr. Shamir's plea of innocence more convincing than Avraham Shalom's allegation that, as chief of the Shin Bet, he had been given prior authorization from Mr. Shamir to both kill the two terrorist-hijackers of Bus 300, and then to cover up the service's guilt by subverting two successive judicial investigations.

The team's report does not, however, constitute a judgment, even in a legal sense. It merely determines that Mr. Shalom's highly questionable and wholly unsupported testimony is insufficient for the premier's arraignment on criminal charges. Since, moreover, presidential pardons had already been extended to Mr. Shalom himself and ten of his aides they, for their part, obviously could not be put on trial; and neither should their underlings, nor the top official who broke the closely guarded secret about the Shin Bet and Bus 300 to the incredulous Shimon Peres, the then premier.

For these reasons Attorney-General Yosef Harish decided to close the Shin Bet file.

This was hardly surprising, and had been predicted as far back as two months ago, when it turned out that certain persons who were believed to have privately implicated Mr. Shamir in the affair, had testified differently to the police. What is surprising is the belief, which Mr. Shamir and his friends plainly share, that the affair has thus come to an end, not with a bang but a whimper, with not a person being brought to book and without any lessons for the future being drawn.

A political leader's personal innocence of any crime does not necessarily mean his absolution of personal and ministerial responsibility for the commission of crimes by those subject to his authority.

Mr. Shamir has been asked on more than one occasion this year what it was he knew and did in the affair. His standard reply has been that he knew what he had to know, and that he did what he had to do. It now transpires that this meant, at best, knowing nothing and doing nothing - except fending for the Shin Bet, in which he deposited a blind trust, against any and all detractors.

Somewhat belatedly Mr. Shamir has discovered that the service charged with the task of protecting this civilized nation from the encroachments of the jungle of terrorism, has itself been infected with jungle manners. He has found out that top officials, assumed to be paragons of patriotic virtue, were capable not only of outwitting and killing the beastly enemy but also of outwitting and cheating their own civilian superiors.

The discovery did not shake Mr. Shamir's belief that "dry" law must not be allowed to mix with matters of national security - until his own integrity was impugned by the same man he, together with Mr. Peres, had been trying to shield from any inquiry as long as he only could. There is no reason to believe that Mr. Shamir will even today subscribe to Judge Aharon Barak's dictum that there is no security without law, nor concede the justice of former attorney-general Yitzhak Zamir's insistence on due investigation of the affair.

The jurists' report, taken as a whole, is, however, a vigorous and explicit reassertion of the Barak and Zamir doctrine as the only one befitting the State of Israel. As such it is far less an exculpation than an indictment of Mr. Shamir's grossly irresponsible leadership of the Shin Bet.

Jurists cannot very well instruct politicians in their national duty. But the implication of the report is plain enough: the Shin Bet affair has not come to an end.

Happy Hanukka

THE BRAVE Maccabees would be very much startled to learn that they have this year spread their mantle of legitimacy over the "non-Jewish" New Year. But so they have unwittingly done, and it has come naturally. For it happens once every 19 years, when New Year's falls during the Hanukka week. New Year's parties tomorrow night, so the Jerusalem religious council has ruled, will therefore be counted as Hanukka parties.

So long, that is, as they do not partake too much of a "non-Jewish" character, in which case woe betide those who hold them.

A neat arrangement, once every 19 years. But it does not solve the difficulty faced by Jerusalem's hoteliers the rest of the time on New Year's. The question concerns not only, or even not so much, hoteliers as the whole citizenry of Israel, and it goes to the very nature of the Jewish state.

A religious council has no authority to decide which kind of party will or will not be held on New Year's in a public place such as a hotel. But it does have the power to grant or to withhold a kashrut certificate, which is a necessity for any hotel or restaurant that does not cater exclusively to a non-Jewish clientele. So the Jerusalem religious council, especially, uses its kashrut power to veto "non-kasher" parties, such as New Year's, to which it objects, except when they happily coincide with Hanukka, and are billed as Hanukka parties.

What is the connection? There is none, but the religious council has decided that any hotelier who celebrates what the Europeans, and most Israelis, still call "Sylvester Night" cannot be trusted to keep his food kasher, because St. Sylvester was a notoriously anti-Semitic pope. This is about as absurdly tawdry an argument as any ever invented by the halachic mind. But so long as neither the Knesset nor the courts put religious councils in their place, they will continue wielding their legal power of kashrut to any possible illegal lengths.

In the meantime, Happy Hanukka.

"It's probably nothing..."
but what if it's something?

Report suspicious objects! Dial 100.

ANYONE SEEKING to understand Israel's policy regarding inclusion of the Soviet Union in the Middle Eastern peace process, should be aware of some relatively little-known historical facts:

On February 12, 1957, the Soviet government conveyed to the USA, Great Britain and France diplomatic notes proposing a Four Power declaration on the Middle East, to be based on the following six principles:

- Settling disputes exclusively by peaceful means and negotiations.
- Non-intervention in the internal affairs of the Middle East.
- Renunciation of any attempts to include these countries in military blocs with the participation of the Great Powers.

- Liquidation of foreign bases and withdrawal of foreign troops.
- Joint renunciation of the supply of arms to these countries.

- Cooperation in economic development in the Middle East without stipulating political, military or other conditions incompatible with the dignity and sovereignty of these countries.

Western reluctance to accept the Soviet proposal, not *in toto* but even as a basis for negotiations, stemmed from the fact that points 3 and 4 demanded unilateral Western concessions, i.e. the dismantling of the Baghdad Pact and the liquidation of British military bases in the Middle East.

These proposals were theoretically an answer to Israeli prayers. Dismantling the Baghdad Pact and withdrawing British troops from the Middle East was not perceived as a threat to Israel, but on the contrary, in line with our interests.

The other points were compatible with all Israel's basic needs and promised to create a new power constellation in the Middle East and an atmosphere favourable to peace.

However, Israeli policy-makers felt that they were being caught in a trap. Israel had very little reason to trust the Soviets. Nobody had forgotten that in November 1956, Ben-Gurion had received a letter from Bulgarian, threatening the physical extermination of Israel and the Israeli people. Moreover, public Israeli support of the Soviet proposals might have jeopardized the process of improving relations with the U.S., which were badly damaged during the 1956 Sinai Campaign.

Aware of existing pitfalls, Ben-Gurion decided to support the Soviet proposals at a point where no friction with the U.S. could be anticipated. In a closed meeting of the SI Committee on Collective Security and Disarmament, held in the Institut Branding, Paris, on January 8, 1958, Mapai made a three-point proposal: First, there existed a need for large-scale economic development in the Middle East, on the lines

of the Marshall Plan. Such aid should be channelled through the UN with no political strings. Second, the great powers should guarantee existing frontiers. Third, the Western allies and the Soviet Union should reach agreement on stopping the supply of arms.

Very little came of these proposals. Shimon Peres, then director-general of the ministry of defence, expressed Israeli fears at the time:

"The Arabs will not stop threatening Israel as long as they think they stand a chance of overturning her some day. Open aid from Russia and wooing by the West encourage them in this attitude."

PUTTING TOGETHER a reasonable Israeli policy demands taking into account that the tactical point of view would argue for the exclusion of the USSR during peace negotiations. Yet on the other hand the achievement of basic U.S.-Soviet agreement regarding the Middle East would seem to be of equal urgency.

The question is, therefore, whether Israel can have it both ways: to exclude the USSR on the tactical level of peace-making, while including the Soviets on general strategic questions regarding the Middle East.

The Soviet proposals of February 12, 1957, may offer an adequate answer. Israel could suggest the convening of an international conference on the Middle East, on the lines laid down in the proposals; on the regional level, the Soviets proposed "non-intervention in the internal affairs of the Middle East."

Does opting for an international peace conference serve Israeli short- and long-term interests, or entail serious dangers? The dangers are obvious: the United States may not now be willing to negotiate with the Soviet Union on decreasing superpower involvement in the Middle East, and may therefore take a negative view of Israeli attempts in this direction. Second, the Soviet Union will clearly endeavour to obtain a position as mediator between the conflicting parties and can rely on obtaining support on this from Syria,

the PLO, and possibly even from Jordan.

To forestall these dangers, Shimon Peres, while prime minister, considered his moves carefully. The Soviet proposals of February 12, 1957 were not taken out of the drawer, thereby leaving the ball in the Soviets' court. In addition, like Ben-Gurion in 1958, Peres began speaking of the need for a Marshall Plan for the Middle East. Such a plan could be carried out in joint cooperation between the U.S. and its Western allies, creating a common U.S.-European front, necessary for the launching of any negotiations with the Soviet Union.

The detailed conditions for improving of relations between Israel and the Soviet Union, have been made clear in an attempt to verify if the Soviet Union is genuinely interested in playing a constructive role in Middle Eastern affairs. Indirect negotiations with Jordan, with U.S. mediation, have been held regarding the conditions for Soviet involvement in peace talks. This permitted Jerusalem, of course, to find out in minute detail what the American position on these issues was.

BY THESE MOVES, Shimon Peres has maneuvered Israel into a most advantageous position, permitting us to gain not only long-term strategic, but also short-term tactical advantages, from supporting an international conference:

- Israeli support for an international conference permits Jerusalem to demonstrate to the world that Israel deplores the Cold War and could make a contribution to decreasing global tension. Moreover, European vested interests in the renewal of détente, could bring about an improvement in Israeli-European relations, which have suffered ever since the early 1970s.

- As American opposition to an international conference is not absolute, Israeli negotiations with Moscow may take a variety of forms, and permit Jerusalem for the first time in many years, to act as catalyst for improving relations between Washington and Moscow.

- The Soviet Union has legitimate regional interests in Syria, which have no connection with the Arab-Israeli conflict. Superpower negotiations on regional détente and the satisfaction of legitimate East-West security interests in the region, may be a necessary prerequisite for any Israeli-Syrian negotiations in the future.

- Last but not least, the improvement of the lot of Soviet Jewry and the normalization of Israeli relations with the Soviet Union and the Eastern block in general, is no minor aim in itself.

The writer is senior lecturer in the department of Middle Eastern history at the University of Haifa.

THE SAME reasons exist today for the Film and Theatre Censorship board as when the Mandatory authorities established it.

Then, as now, it was meant to be an instrument to prevent the performance, for example, of certain scenes in plays such as *The Last Secular Jew* which could offend the sensibilities of certain communities. The reason behind this was to prevent these scenes from serving as an excuse to ignite latent passions into acts of violence.

No matter what intellectual circles (given to wishful thinking) say, the situation in Israel today, if anything, is potentially more subject to outbursts than ever before.

In Mandatory times, the two main camps pitted against each other were the Arabs and the Jews, and of course, within the latter, adherents of the left-wing parties fought against the Herut and Lehi.

True, since then the Lehi has disappeared into nostalgia and Herut, (in the form of the Likud), has reached a "cold war" working arrangement with the Labour Alignment which no doubt will explode into a hot war in the pre-election period.

But new groups waving the flag of violence have come to the fore. To mention only a few: the Jewish Underground whose acts of violence took years to solve; Rabbi Meir Kahane's group which has to be prevented by force from entering Arab villages; Arab organizations which use far-left political parties as a vehicle for their anti-Zionist feelings and intentions; PLO Arabs who murder non-PLO Arabs; ultra-Orthodox Jews who burn bus shelters because of a tasteless "sexy" poster; and so on.

A typical example of the release of pent-up emotions followed the murder in mid-November of yeshiva student, Elihu Amedi. This act initiated a long period of Jewish violence and Arab counter-violence which eventually led to the death of two students at Bir Zeit University. In the Hebrew University meanwhile, police had to use tear gas to disperse clashes between leftist and rightist students.

THE FACT that the theatre has not served as an "excuse" for acts of violence indicates more than anything the success of censorship. Abolishing censorship would provide the loophole needed by certain extremist groups to exploit the theatre in order to "put their message across." The result could lead to one element of the population being incited against the other.

Let us assume that certain communist circles decided to mount a violently anti-Zionist play; or that Rabbi Meir Kahane decided to show

Soviet side of the equation

Yair Hirschfeld

of the Marshall Plan. Such aid should be channelled through the UN with no political strings. Second, the great powers should guarantee existing frontiers. Third, the Western allies and the Soviet Union should reach agreement on stopping the supply of arms.

Very little came of these proposals. Shimon Peres, then director-general of the ministry of defence, expressed Israeli fears at the time:

"The Arabs will not stop threatening Israel as long as they think they stand a chance of overturning her some day. Open aid from Russia and wooing by the West encourage them in this attitude."

PUTTING TOGETHER a reasonable Israeli policy demands taking into account that the tactical point of view would argue for the exclusion of the USSR during peace negotiations. Yet on the other hand the achievement of basic U.S.-Soviet agreement regarding the Middle East would seem to be of equal urgency.

The question is, therefore, whether Israel can have it both ways: to exclude the USSR on the tactical level of peace-making, while including the Soviets on general strategic questions regarding the Middle East.

The Soviet proposals of February 12, 1957, may offer an adequate answer. Israel could suggest the convening of an international conference on the Middle East, on the lines laid down in the proposals; on the regional level, the Soviets proposed "non-intervention in the internal affairs of the Middle East."

Does opting for an international peace conference serve Israeli short- and long-term interests, or entail serious dangers? The dangers are obvious: the United States may not now be willing to negotiate with the Soviet Union on decreasing superpower involvement in the Middle East, and may therefore take a negative view of Israeli attempts in this direction. Second, the Soviet Union will clearly endeavour to obtain a position as mediator between the conflicting parties and can rely on obtaining support on this from Syria,

the PLO, and possibly even from Jordan.

To forestall these dangers, Shimon Peres, while prime minister, considered his moves carefully. The Soviet proposals of February 12, 1957 were not taken out of the drawer, thereby leaving the ball in the Soviets' court. In addition, like Ben-Gurion in 1958, Peres began speaking of the need for a Marshall Plan for the Middle East. Such a plan could be carried out in joint cooperation between the U.S. and its Western allies, creating a common U.S.-European front, necessary for the launching of any negotiations with the Soviet Union.

The detailed conditions for improving of relations between Israel and the Soviet Union, have been made clear in an attempt to verify if the Soviet Union is genuinely interested in playing a constructive role in Middle Eastern affairs. Indirect negotiations with Jordan, with U.S. mediation, have been held regarding the conditions for Soviet involvement in peace talks. This permitted Jerusalem, of course, to find out in minute detail what the American position on these issues was.

BY THESE MOVES, Shimon Peres has maneuvered Israel into a most advantageous position, permitting us to gain not only long-term strategic, but also short-term tactical advantages, from supporting an international conference:

- Israeli support for an international conference permits Jerusalem to demonstrate to the world that Israel deplores the Cold War and could make a contribution to decreasing global tension. Moreover, European vested interests in the renewal of détente, could bring about an improvement in Israeli-European relations, which have suffered ever since the early 1970s.

- As American opposition to an international conference is not absolute, Israeli negotiations with Moscow may take a variety of forms, and permit Jerusalem for the first time in many years, to act as catalyst for improving relations between Washington and Moscow.

- The Soviet Union has legitimate regional interests in Syria, which have no connection with the Arab-Israeli conflict. Superpower negotiations on regional détente and the satisfaction of legitimate East-West security interests in the region, may be a necessary prerequisite for any Israeli-Syrian negotiations in the future.

- Last but not least, the improvement of the lot of Soviet Jewry and the normalization of Israeli relations with the Soviet Union and the Eastern block in general, is no minor aim in itself.

The writer is senior lecturer in the department of Middle Eastern history at the University of Haifa.

READERS' LETTERS

MUCH MALIGNED

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir - Since the picture of our son conversing with a friendly Arab, appeared with the first instalment of Joel Greenberg's "Hebron Diary," we feel constrained to express our profound resentment at the very one-sided and tendentious presentation of the subject.

Our son, who served for over six years as a commander in Hebron, told us of many occurrences of friendly relationships with the local population. The few odd and regrettable incidents, blown up out of all proportion by Greenberg are surely exceptional and their presentation only serves to malign our soldiers in their unpleasant duties. Our son, now stationed in Jerusalem often receives and frequently visits Hebron families who consider him a

true friend. We believe he represents the larger number of our humane soldiers. He says he educates his soldiers to respect the people of Hebron, which is after all the official policy of the Military Government.

All said and done, we did ask for the Six Day War, as a result of which we are forced to stay in the territories - until we achieve a peaceful settlement with our Arab neighbours. We have witnessed the behaviour of occupation forces in other parts of the world, and believe that, in general, we can be proud of the manner in which our sorely tried soldiers fulfil their unenviable duties.

CHANNA and ELHANAN
BLUMENTHAL
Jerusalem.

VIEWS ON SOUTH AFRICA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir - Thank you for having published Shulamit Goodman's letter of December 18, "Peaceful evolution for South Africa." She has given lucid and clear expression to her views on the problem of apartheid - views which I and many others share.

ROSE JONAS
Jerusalem.

DONATION TO ZOO

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir - I refer to your article of December 4, "Educational zoo," and wish to point out that the donation of \$10,000 was a contribution made in December 1980 on behalf of Foundation for Development and Progress by the undersigned in his capacity of president of the Foundation, and not as reported.

E. RACINE
Tel Aviv.

AACI DEPENDENCY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir - The letter about the aliyah process by an AACI official (December 25) is funny, but no laughing matter.

When AACI officials go abroad, the writer says, AACI pays. And where does the money of AACI come from? It all comes from the same source - the Jewish Agency, which means the U.S.A.

It is a sad fact that the percentage of Jewish Agency funds in AACI is so great as to make it vulnerable and far from being independent and creative in aliyah and absorption. This dependency is a serious problem.

MURRAY S. GREENFIELD
Tel Aviv.

TRAVEL TAX

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir - Once again the government is planning to increase the travel tax.

I am involved with new and prospective olim, on a volunteer basis, and know what harm the travel tax is causing. I have spoken to a large number of prospective olim from South Africa in the last few weeks, and all tell me that one of the factors against coming to live here is the fact that they would have to pay so much every time they would have to visit their family. Every time they hear the tax is to be reduced, only to be informed the next day that it is to be raised again.

MELANIE BLOCH

Dry Bones



Cut the violence

Macabee Dean

THE SAME reasons exist today for the Film and Theatre Censorship board as when the Mandatory authorities established it.

Then, as now, it was meant to be an instrument to prevent the performance, for example, of certain scenes in plays such as *The Last Secular Jew* which could offend the sensibilities of certain communities. The reason behind this was to prevent these scenes from serving as an excuse to ignite latent passions into acts of violence.

No matter what intellectual circles (given to wishful thinking) say, the situation in Israel today, if anything, is potentially more subject to outbursts than ever before.

In Mandatory times, the two main camps pitted against each other were the Arabs and the Jews, and of course, within the latter, adherents of the left-wing parties fought against the Herut and Lehi.

True, since then the Lehi has disappeared into nostalgia and Herut, (in the form of the Likud), has reached a "cold war" working arrangement with the Labour Alignment which no doubt will explode into a hot war in the pre-election period.

But new groups waving the flag of violence have come to the fore. To mention only a few: the Jewish Underground whose acts of violence took years to solve; Rabbi Meir Kahane's group which has to be prevented by force from entering Arab villages; Arab organizations which use far-left political parties as a vehicle for their anti-Zionist feelings and intentions; PLO Arabs who murder non-PLO Arabs; ultra-Orthodox Jews who burn bus shelters because of a tasteless "sexy" poster; and so on.

A typical example of the release of pent-up emotions followed the murder in mid-November of yeshiva student, Elihu Amedi. This act initiated a long period of Jewish violence and Arab counter-violence which eventually led to the death of two students at Bir Zeit University. In the Hebrew University meanwhile, police had to use tear gas to disperse clashes between leftist and rightist students.

THE FACT that the theatre has not served as an "excuse" for acts of violence indicates more than anything the success of censorship. Abolishing censorship would provide the loophole needed by certain extremist groups to exploit the theatre in order to "put their message across." The result could lead to one element of the population being incited against the other.

Let us assume that certain communist circles decided to mount a violently anti-Zionist play; or that Rabbi Meir Kahane decided to show

how peaceful Israel would be when the Arabs had gone; or that a play depicting Oriental Jews in an unfavourable light was shown, or that a really vicious anti-religious performance was staged.

It is doubtful whether the demonstrations against these plays would be peaceful; at best they would be as peaceful as the Orthodox demonstrations against movies being screened in Peta Tikva on Friday evenings.

The argument that other laws exist to prevent incitement does not hold water. The play might not truly incite to violence; but the suppressed violence among certain elements might exploit a mild message on the stage as an excuse for wild excesses. Reasons are not needed by unreasonable persons, the flimsiest excuse will suffice. It would be best to reduce the number of excuses.

Another invalid argument is that no democratic country has a censorship board. No other democratic country has been in a state of perpetual hot and cold war for the past 38 years. And few democratic countries have such internal social problems as does Israel.

And what is most interesting is that the same intellectual circles who are so vehemently against censorship of *The Last Secular Jew* in Israel would themselves mount the barricades if the uncensored play were shown in, let us say, West Germany. These circles would even protest showing the censored play. In the latter case, what is liberal and kosher in Israel would be *trif* and bitterly anti-Semitic in West Germany. But the play had not changed, only the audience.

Let us imagine the scene should *The Last Secular Jew* be staged in West Germany: B'nai Brith's Anti-Defamation League would swing into action; there would be demonstrations outside the theatre and perhaps even a protest march down Fifth Avenue in New York. In Israel there would be demonstrations outside the West German Embassy.

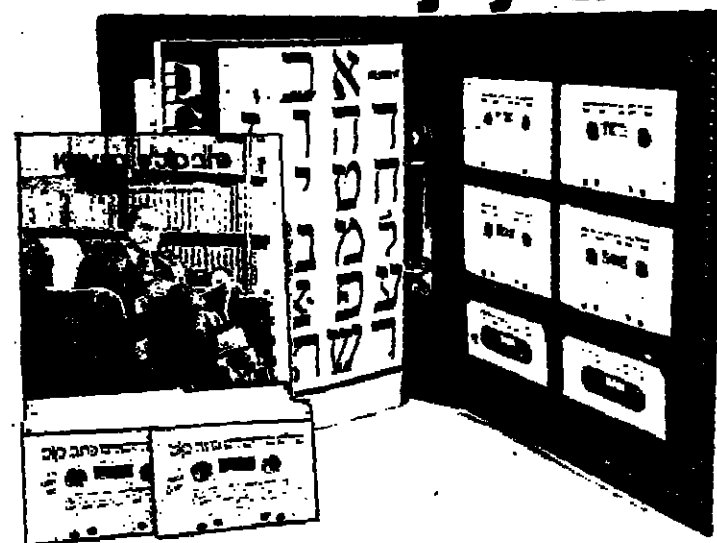
If censorship prevents one potentially violent demonstration in Israel, or elsewhere, it has served its purpose. For violence is being reduced, not intellectual freedom.

The writer is a member of the editorial staff of The Jerusalem Post.

PENFRIENDS

STEVEN KAYE (38), of 6 Gillingham Road, Cricklewood, London NW2 1RT, is a mathematics graduate who would like to have Israeli penfriends. His hobbies are classical and pop music, art, history and geography of Israel.

You can learn Hebrew — and enjoy it!



Also from Rolnik Publishers:

Everyday Hebrew - a special programme for tourists! 7 Hebrew-English lessons, plus 1 one-hour cassette, plus a 100-page booklet. Ideal for learning Hebrew as Israelis speak it, to help the visitor get by in Israel. Produced in conjunction with the Open University, NIS34 (+NIS 7 postage). Free with the order of all 4 programmes of "Shalom From Jerusalem." Please send me "Everyday Hebrew":
☐ enclosed is my cheque
☐ free with my order

Now you can learn modern Hebrew, as it's spoken in the streets of Israel. Hebrew lessons that are fun and easy, that you study in the comfort of your own home. This unique programme is based on interesting, contemporary material, such as literary and music selections, interviews, Jewish holidays, Israeli songs and menus. Available in four different levels, for beginners or for the more advanced.

NEW - for people who want to learn the language from the very beginning: "KTAV KOL" - includes a colourful, spiral-bound book of 20 lessons plus 10 one-hour cassettes. NIS 142.50 (+ NIS 10 postage); trial programme (1 cassette) NIS 16 (+ NIS 5 postage).

Shalom From Jerusalem for beginners who already have a vocabulary of 500 words - 10 one-hour cassettes with accompanying booklets of the entire Hebrew text with new words translated into English, French, Dutch and Spanish. NIS 118.50 (+ NIS 10 postage); trial programme (1 cassette) NIS 16 (+ NIS 5 postage).

Shalom From Jerusalem - Advanced I (for those with a command of a 1500-word vocabulary) - 10 cassettes with authentic radio recordings in regular Hebrew on one side and easy Hebrew on the other, with booklets of the entire text and translation of difficult words. NIS 118.50 (+ NIS 10 postage); trial programme (1 cassette) NIS 16 (+ NIS 5 postage).

Shalom From Jerusalem - Advanced II (for those with a command of a 1500-word vocabulary) - 10 new cassettes of radio recordings plus booklets with translation of difficult words into English, French, Spanish and Russian. NIS 118.50 (+ NIS 10 postage); trial programme (1 cassette) NIS 16 (+ NIS 5 postage).

Buy Advanced Series I and II together and you will receive 22 cassettes (2 free).

Shalom From Jerusalem is a joint production of Kol Israel, the World Zionist Organization and Rolnik Publishers.

BUY ALL 4 PROGRAMMES FOR ONLY NIS 515 - INSTEAD OF NIS 571 (+ NIS 30 postage) PLUS "EVERYDAY HEBREW" - FREE.

To: BOOKS, The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem 91000, Israel

I would like to learn Hebrew at home. Please send me "Shalom From Jerusalem" as indicated below. I enclose a cheque for